

Iran Is Obtaining Arms From 'Neutral' Nations Despite U.S. Pressure

By Herbert H. Denton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Britain has taken a position of strict diplomatic neutrality in the war between Iran and Iraq, but this has not stopped it from allowing defense contractors to sell military hardware, including amphibious assault ships, to the Tehran government.

Like several other Western powers supplying Iran, the British have resisted U.S. pressure to cut off these sales, according to American officials. The British argue that they are licensing for sale only "nonlethal" hardware, and place the two ships in this class. The shipbuilders are adding beds and operating rooms and calling them hospital ships, although the vessels are capable of hauling up to nine tanks and have mounts for four 40mm guns.

Switzerland's interpretation of its policy of neutrality has not prevented the licensing for private sale of Swiss-manufactured PC-7 turbo-trainer aircraft to both sides in the Gulf war.

Although the planes are unarmed when they leave Switzerland, U.S. officials say there is evidence that they are equipped by Iran with bomb racks and fire-control systems to turn them into attack planes.

Analysts in Washington suspect that the Boeing 747s Iran regularly sends to KLM Royal Dutch Airlines for maintenance are part of the logistical fleet of the Iranian Air Force.

Estimates by various informed sources and agencies are that Iran and Iraq each spends about \$1 billion a month to wage war. In nearly four years, this has drained the economies of both nations.

On the other hand, it has been a bonanza for the international arms trade.

U.S. officials say their diplomatic campaign has curtailed the flow of arms to Iran, but they acknowledge that the success has been limited. Following attacks on Gulf

shipping in late May, the United States sold 400 Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to Saudi Arabia.

If the situation has produced contradictions between diplomatic and arms policies for several Western powers, it has also required pragmatic adjustments to the crusading Moslem fundamentalist dogma of the regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Iran's former ambassador to the United Nations, Mansour Farhang, who now opposes the Tehran government, recently gave his account of how Ayatollah Khomeini reacted when an aide informed him in early 1981 that some of the weapons and ammunition Iran was buying on the European black market originated in Israel. "Khomeini said, 'Are the salesmen Israelis?' and the minister of defense said, 'No.' Khomeini said 'Then we are not religiously obligated to ask them where they get the weapons.'"

The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute estimates that in the first three years of the war, 18 countries supplied Iraq and 17 supplied Iran, while 10, including the Soviet Union, sold weapons to both sides.

West Germany, Brazil and Italy are among those mentioned as major weapons suppliers to both Iran and Iraq. French sales of jet fighters and missiles to Iraq have given that country clear air superiority.

After Israel invaded Lebanon in 1982, there were rumors that Israel sold Iran some of the weapons it captured from the Palestine Liberation Organization. Suspicious linger, especially among European diplomats, that Israel is still supplying Iran with weapons or aircraft spare parts, although the Israeli government denies it has made any sales in two years.

Describing the delicate U.S. effort to persuade allies to curb the flow of arms to Iran, Richard C. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, told Congress last month that in view of Iran's intransigence over ending the war, "we judge that reducing that country's ability to wage war will help persuade its leaders to move toward a negotiated settlement."

Mr. Murphy said Iran appears now to have operational only about a third of the approximately 75 U.S.-made aircraft, mostly F-4s, F-5s and F-14s, it was flying when the shah was overthrown. The difficulty in getting spare parts appears to have grounded the rest.

Iraq Claims Ship Attack

Iraq's planes attacked two large naval targets Friday south of Iran's Kharg Island. The Associated Press reported from Manama, Bahrain, quoting the Iraqi radio.

Neither Lloyds of London nor marine shipping and salvage sources in Bahrain and Dubai could confirm the attack. "Large naval targets" is a term used in Iraqi war communiqués to describe foreign oil tankers and cargo ships.



CAMPAIGN COFFEE BREAK — Shimon Peres, the opposition leader, shook hands with a young supporter during a pause in a Tel Aviv café Friday. In the center is another party leader, Yitzhak Navon. The latest poll showed Labor's lead over the governing Likud coalition for the election July 23 declining from 16 percentage points to 10.

U.S., Soviet Near Accord on Hot Line, Are Close to Resuming Other Talks

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union and the United States are expected to initial an agreement in the next few days to modernize the hot line for crisis communications between the two governments.

Officials said the accord was part of an expanding agenda of nonpolitical talks between the two sides. In coming weeks, the sources said, talks will resume on the Soviet-U.S. boundary in the Bering Sea, on restoring Soviet fishing rights in U.S. waters, and on cultural exchanges.

While Soviet diplomats appear to be playing down the discussions as minor and technical, both sides recognize the broader political implications. It is mutually understood that the Reagan administration will use the increased activity to argue that the Soviet leaders will work with it, contrary to Democratic accusations.

The pact for modernizing the 21-year-old hot line for crisis communications was scheduled to be initiated by Monday.

Officials said that, in deference to Soviet wishes, the signing would not be portrayed as a breakthrough in relations between the two countries. But the Soviet side has acceded to U.S. wishes to have the document signed at a higher level than the two delegations heads.

It is to be signed by Viktor F. Isakov, the senior Soviet diplomat currently in Washington, and Kenneth W. Dam, deputy secretary of state.

The two countries have also worked out new arrangements on consular procedures such as new visa rules and exit and entry points.

The original hot-line agreement was signed after the Cuban missile crisis of 1962 as a way of exchanging information to avoid nuclear war by accident or miscalculation. Communication was established through teleprinters in the Kremlin and in the White House.

Last year, President Ronald Reagan proposed modernizing the equipment, which can handle only about 60 words a minute. The new equipment allows for almost instantaneous transmission of texts and can transmit graphics.

Technical differences were resolved in Moscow in April, but completion was delayed because of disagreement over who would sign and what kind of announcement would be made.

The Soviet Union remains reluctant to give the appearance of establishing a working relationship with the Reagan administration. But the Russians appear to be responding to nonpolitical proposals.

Essentially, U.S. officials said, the United States has been trying to revive a number of lesser accords that date from the Nixon administration, but were shelved by President Jimmy Carter after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in 1979.

(A U.S. Embassy spokesman in Moscow said Friday that the United States has submitted to the Soviet Union a draft for a new cultural, scientific and educational agreement between the two countries, according to Reuters.)

[The spokesmen declined to give details but diplomatic sources said the two sides were expected to begin negotiations on an agreement soon and they could be completed this summer.]

In about two weeks, a U.S. delegation will go to Moscow to resume talks on the maritime boundary in the Bering Sea. The boundary dates from 1867, when the United States purchased Alaska from Russia. There have been differences on how to draw the boundary in certain places and the discussions are intended to resolve the issue.

Administration officials said the United States was about to propose restoring the Soviet fishing quota within the United States' 200-mile (320-kilometer) economic zone. Before the intervention in Afghanistan, the Soviet Union was allowed to catch more than 400,000 tons of fish a year.

Monday Session Set

U.S. and Soviet negotiators agreed Friday to hold a fourth and possibly final session Monday on modernizing the hot line between the two nations, according to a State Department official.

"I would think they would initial an agreement on Monday," said the official. "Everything seems to have gone very well. I haven't heard of any snags."

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Clashes Kill 25 in North Of Lebanon

Former Allies Fight On, Ignore Cease-Fire Plan

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Rival militias in north Lebanon fought with artillery, rockets and heavy machine guns for the third straight day Friday, defying efforts by Syria — their common ally — to end the violence.

The death toll rose to 25 after 13 persons were killed Friday in clashes in 20 small towns and villages in the district of Koura, police said. They said many people were feared buried under the debris of their homes after artillery duels between followers of former President Suleiman Frangieh and fighters of the National Syrian Social Party.

Police said hundreds of people had fled north on foot over rugged terrain to the Moslem port of Tripoli, avoiding the coastal highway which has been under constant bombardment since the fighting flared on Wednesday.

State-controlled Beirut radio charged that the factional violence was part of a conspiracy against Lebanon because it erupted immediately after the government had succeeded in applying a peace plan in the capital.

Koura, about 40 kilometers (25 miles) north of Beirut, borders on Mr. Frangieh's home province of Zghorta. Its population is predominantly Christian Greek Orthodox, some of whom are members of the National Syrian Social Party, a leftist party whose ultimate goal is to unite Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and pre-Israeli Palestine into a greater Syria.

Mr. Frangieh, 74, who served as head of state between 1970 and 1976 and whose rule saw the outbreak of the Lebanese civil war, is a Maronite Catholic who regards all of Christian northern Lebanon as his fief.

Both Koura and Zghorta are inside territory occupied by Syrian troops, which has not so far intervened to stop the fighting.

The combatants defied a cease-fire arranged Thursday after Brigadier-General Mohammed al-Khori, a special envoy of President Hafez al-Assad, visited the trouble spot and met with Mr. Frangieh.

During the lull, both sides rushed reinforcements to Koura. Mr. Frangieh's militia, the Marada Brigade, launched an all-out offensive Friday to rout its rivals in Anjouan, the provincial capital.

Police said as many as 1,500 combatants were involved in the fighting on both sides.

Mr. Frangieh and the National Syrian Social Party were, until early this year, partners in a Syrian-backed alliance, the National Salvation Front. The former president walked out of the grouping because he disagreed with proposals to changes in the Lebanese system of government which traditionally gave the Maronites an edge in the distribution of official posts over other Christians and Moslems.

The Greek Orthodox leader of the Syrian Party, Issam Raad, changed in Damascus that Mr. Frangieh wanted to establish his own canton and break away from Beirut.

The former president has opposed the cabinet of national unity formed under Prime Minister Rashid Karami in April. He refused to allow his son-in-law, Dr. Abdullah al-Rassi, to take part in it. Dr. al-Rassi, a Greek Orthodox, was offered the Interior Ministry.

Mr. Frangieh also objected to the way a military council was set up last month to take charge of a reconstituted Lebanese Army. He complained that none of the six Christian and Moslem officers in the council were from north Lebanon.

Under the council's leadership, the Lebanese Army applied a security plan in Beirut and its suburbs last week in cooperation with rival Moslem and Christian militias.

Lagos Expels Two Britons

(Continued from Page 1)

lations with Libya five days after a gunman fired from a window of the embassy, killing a young British policeman. After an 11-day siege, all those inside the embassy were allowed to leave by Libya.

Britain still has two diplomats in Tripoli under the protection of the Italian Embassy.

The Foreign Office said Britain would consider accepting replacements for the two Libyans.

British officials had expected Nigeria's retaliatory expulsion of the two British diplomats. Important trading links with Nigeria probably influenced Britain's decision not to be too harsh with its former colony, a major export market.

Last year the two countries did £1.2 billion (\$1.6 billion) worth of business. Nigeria owed British banks around \$2.6 billion at the end of last year.

Some Nigerians said Britain failed to recognize the extent of resentment over harboring Mr. Dikko. The Nigerian government has demanded his extradition, but Britain said it had not yet received any formal application through the proper channels.

In 1976, Nigeria expelled Britain's envoy, charging that the high commission in Lagos was implicated in a foiled coup. It was more than a year before the two countries exchanged high commissioners again.

(NYT, Reuters, AP)

WORLD BRIEFS

5 PLO Factions Sign Alliance Pact

PARIS (Reuters) — The el-Fatah movement and four other factions of the Palestine Liberation Organization signed Friday an agreement in Algiers to restore unity to the divided PLO, according to the Algerian news agency APS, monitored in Paris.

The agreement is believed to call for a more collective leadership to curb Yasser Arafat, chairman of el-Fatah and of the PLO. The accord was initiated in the South Yemen capital of Aden last month, following negotiations among the various factions of the organization during the last three months. The new alliance factions are Fatah, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Palestine Liberation Front and the Palestinian Communist Party.

The text of the accord among the five groups in the alliance is expected to be made public soon. The pact means that the major dissident factions will rejoin the organization, although the pro-Syrian groups, including those that oppose Mr. Arafat, will remain outside the alliance and have denounced the text.

Agent Was Among Berlin Refugees

BERLIN (Reuters) — A state security agent was among 55 East Germans who took refuge in the West German mission in East Berlin early this month, Western diplomatic sources said Friday.

They said the identity of the man was discovered only after the East Germans, who spent weeks in the mission demanding permission to go to the West, left the building last week under a secret agreement between Bonn and Communist officials.

The agreement obliged them to return to their homes in East Germany, but diplomats in West Berlin said many had since been granted exit visas and emigrated to the West. The identified agent for the Ministry of State Security was not among them and it was assumed he had returned to his duties.

Soviet Expels Japanese Businessman

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Soviet Union has accused a visiting Japanese businessman of espionage and expelled him.

Tass, the Soviet news agency, said Thursday that Takashi Kuriyama had photographed defense and industrial enterprises, bridges, airfields, military equipment and "other facilities of interest to foreign special services" during trips to the Soviet Union.

The Japanese Embassy in Moscow denied the allegations and said it refused to accept a formal protest lodged by the Soviet Union.

Indian Police Disperse Protesters

SRINAGAR, India (Reuters) — Security forces fired in the air Friday to disperse demonstrators protesting the dismissal of the chief minister of Jammu and Kashmir in the state capital of Srinagar.

Police sources said 300 people were arrested in the town of Jammu near the border with Pakistan, bringing to 500 the total detained in the state in two days. Security forces maintained a strict cordon in Srinagar as opposition leaders were told they could not lead a protest march against the firing of Chief Minister Farooq Abdullah.

Mr. Abdullah was dismissed early this month when Congress-I Party members of the state parliament gave their support to 12 defectors from his National Conference Party, leaving him in a minority. July 13 is "Martyr's Day" in Srinagar, when people normally march to commemorate 30 people killed in a 1931 uprising against the Hindu ruler of the mainly Moslem state.

Portugal Debates Security Measure

LISBON (Reuters) — Eduardo Pereira, Portugal's interior minister, assured parliament Friday that he wanted full debate on a security bill that has been criticized by the government's opponents as threatening human rights.

Mr. Pereira said he wanted complete discussion of the measure and rejected allegations that the bill could lead to military intervention in private affairs.

The bill, which the government says is needed to combat terrorism and curb organized crime, contains provisions for searches without warrant, telephone tapping and preventive detention. A marathon debate on the bill has been adjourned until Monday.

Panama Says U.S. Broke Canal Pacts

PANAMA CITY (AP) — Foreign Minister Orlydo Durán of Panama has accused the United States of violating the 1977 Panama Canal treaties by discriminating against local workers. Relations between the two countries could suffer, Mr. Ortega said.

He made the assertion Thursday after the U.S.-controlled Panama Canal Commission voted to extend special privileges, at a cost of \$4 million a year, to U.S. employees and operators of the canal.

The treaties, which give Panama full control of the waterway by the year 2000, stipulate that U.S. workers are to lose all special privileges, including use of the U.S. Army commissary and post office, by October 1984. Because of protests from some of the 1,500 U.S. citizens operating the canal, the commission decided to grant a cost-of-living increase of \$1,700 a year and free housing and electricity.

Mexican Troops Accused of Brutality

MEXICO CITY (Combined Dispatches) — Troops have surrounded 5,000 Guatemalan refugees in the southern Mexican jungle and cut them off from food and medicine, a Roman Catholic priest has reported. He said the refugees were trying to avoid transfer to new government camps.

A government spokesman denied that and other charges made by the priest, who requested anonymity. But the diocese of San Cristobal de las Casas made similar charges. The refugees had fled into Mexico over the last two years to escape an anti-guerrilla campaign by the Guatemalan Army. Mexico has started moving them away from the border on grounds that this makes it easier to guard and feed them.

Some published reports said many refugees resisted being moved because it would take them too far from their homeland. The priest said Thursday news conference that on July 5, Mexican soldiers tormented three refugees in front of witnesses in the frontier camp known as Ixcán, took the men away in a small plane and dumped their bodies on the landing strip the next day. (AP, NYT)

20,000 Protest at Marcos's Palace

MANILA (AP) — More than 20,000 demonstrators gathered outside President Ferdinand E. Marcos' presidential palace on Friday but were turned away by police.

Mr. Marcos refused to meet with the protesters, saying "they have adopted the Communist line." The marchers, mostly students, protested high prices, U.S.-Philippine ties and police brutality.

Both sides were prepared for violence but after three hours of negotiations with police the marchers retreated.

For the Record

Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, will visit Beijing July 27-31 to continue discussions on Hong Kong's future, the colonial government announced Friday. A spokesman said Sir Geoffrey would stop in Hong Kong on his way to and from Beijing. (AP)

The NATO supreme commander for Europe, General Bernard D. Rogers of the United States, arrived Friday in Athens for talks with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu. Greek officials said the talks were expected to focus on Greece's relationship with the rest of the alliance. (AP)

A spokesman for the West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, said that Mr. Genscher and his Czechoslovak counterpart, Bohuslav Chabotek, discussed East-West security Friday. Mr. Chabotek is on a three-day visit to West Germany. (UPI)

The French minister of external relations, Claude Cheysson, flew home Friday after a 24-hour visit to Syria, ending a four-country Middle East tour. (Reuters)

The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola said Friday it had killed 407 government troops and 59 Cubans in the first half of this month. Earlier Friday the Angolan official press agency, Angop, said government troops killed anti-Marxist 113 rebels on June 25. (Reuters)

The last whites-only legislature on the African continent adjourned permanently Friday. New, segregated chambers of Parliament for the white, Asian and mixed-race minorities of South Africa will convene in September. The black majority is not included. (AP)

West Germany and France signed an agreement Friday abolishing routine customs and passport controls along their joint border for European Community citizens. The measure takes effect Monday but EC citizens were waved across the border on Friday by officials who stood by for spot checks. (AP)

Taiwan shut down 70 of its 124 coal mines Friday when they failed safety inspections ordered after the island's worst mine disaster. The death toll from Tuesday's fire at the Mei-Shan mine now stands at 101. (AP)

The military government of Bangladesh said Thursday that parliamentary elections would be held Dec. 8, six months later than originally scheduled. No date was announced for a presidential election. (AP)

Legislation requiring automobile drivers and their front-seat passengers to wear seat belts in New York was signed into law Thursday by Governor Mario M. Cuomo. The law is the first of its kind in the United States. (NYT)

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سكنا من الامل

Republicans Say They'll Attack Ferraro's Record

By Jack Nelson
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Republican Party officials and White House aides say that the liberal voting record of Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro and her qualifications for office would be issues in the general election.

"In a further indication that Ms. Ferraro may face some serious political bruising, two Republican officials who declined to be identified suggested to reporters that her husband, John Zaccaro, a real estate developer, is a 'slumlord'."

They declined to elaborate, but one official said that the Republican National Committee had been researching the backgrounds of Ms. Ferraro and other persons on Walter F. Mondale's list of potential running mates.

The Republican officials also urged that reporters investigate the campaign financing of Ms. Ferraro's three congressional races.

Mr. Reagan's top political advisers, headed by the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, discussed a possible Ferraro candidacy behind closed doors Thursday

afternoon at a regularly scheduled strategy session.

Before the session, Margaret Tutwiler, Mr. Baker's executive assistant, said that she did not expect the Reagan-Bush campaign to do anything "radically different" because of Mr. Mondale's choice of Ms. Ferraro.

"It was great that a party took the bold stroke of putting a woman on the ticket — just like ours did in putting Sandra O'Connor on the Supreme Court," said Mrs. Tutwiler, the highest-ranking woman official in the White House.

"But that is not what we will be running against. We will be running against her positions and policies, just as we would a man."

Since the beginning of the Reagan administration, Ms. Ferraro has consistently sided with the House Democratic leadership against the president's economic program, strategic arms buildup and policy in Central America.

She has been particularly outspoken in her opposition to covert aid to Nicaraguan rebels and such weapons systems as the MX missile, the B-1 bomber, nerve gas and anti-satellite systems.

Other Reagan political aides and

Republican officials indicated that campaigning would concentrate on the issue of Ms. Ferraro's suitability to assume the presidency if Mr. Mondale were elected and later left office.

Many of them emphasized the long public life of Mr. Bush. After serving two terms in the House, he was the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, chairman of the Republican National Committee, the U.S. ambassador to China and the director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Ms. Ferraro was a grade-school teacher for four years while earning her law degree. She practiced law privately before becoming an assistant district attorney in New York City and was elected to the first of her three House terms in 1978.

John Buckley, a spokesman for the Reagan-Bush re-election campaign, said Thursday, "The question here is not gender. It is qualifications to be president."

Betty Rendel, president of the National Federation of Republican Women, acknowledged that Mr. Mondale's decision to choose Ms. Ferraro as his running mate, probably would boost the Democratic ticket's chances in some areas of the country. But she contended that Mr. Bush is better qualified and said, "I think most people will look at the qualifications."

After rumors swept the White House that the choice had been made, a top political aide said, "Of all the women Mondale's mentioned, she is the most attractive. And in the short term it would be a brilliant, bold stroke to go with her. But you wouldn't know whether she'll be able to stand up under the scrutiny."

Pete Teelley, Mr. Bush's press secretary, said that Mr. Bush had no comment on the matter but

would be prepared to debate Ms. Ferraro.

Ferraro Eager for Debate

Ms. Ferraro, visiting Mr. Mondale's boyhood hometown of Elmore, Minnesota, said Friday she was delighted by the comparisons between her and Mr. Bush. The Associated Press reported.

Asked if she were challenging Mr. Bush to a debate, Ms. Ferraro replied, "Sure, in fact, two."

The only negative note during

the visit was a handful of anti-abortion pickets outside the house and in front of the church where Mr. Mondale and Ms. Ferraro held a news conference.

Asked how she reconciles her support of abortion with her Roman Catholic upbringing, Ms. Ferraro replied, "I wouldn't have an abortion, but how do I dictate the tenets of my religion to others?"

"As a member of Congress, I can't dictate by religion," she said. "If I were raped, I don't know how self-righteous I would be. But the choice would be mine."

Later in the day, Mr. Mondale, Ms. Ferraro and their families planned to go to Lake Tahoe, California, for a weekend of strategy sessions before traveling to San Francisco and the Democratic National Convention on Monday.

Mr. Mondale appears assured of receiving the presidential nomination on Wednesday night, and on Thursday the delegates are to ratify his choice of Ms. Ferraro for second spot on the ticket.

Reagan Addresses Women

President Reagan said Friday it was "foolishness" to argue that Democrats best represent the interests of women. The AP reported from Washington.

At a White House luncheon with Republican women who have been elected to public office, Mr. Reagan said "There is going to be a woman president of the United States one of these days soon and she is going to be a Republican."

"Why?" he asked rhetorically. "Because we have the great talent. The women who have advanced in our party, and who are coming up in the ranks today, are doing it by merit. And the American people, recognizing this, will support such a woman when she runs."



President Ronald Reagan tried on a forest ranger's hat during a visit to the Mammoth Cave National Park in Kentucky. He is on a political tour to improve his conservationist image.

Reagan Says Carter Was 'Negligent' In Protecting the U.S. Environment

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

BOWLING GREEN, Kentucky — President Ronald Reagan says that the Carter administration was "negligent" in protecting the environment and that his own administration has "moved aggressively" to clean up leaking toxic-waste dumps across the country.

"Where wastes were mismanaged in the past, we have moved aggressively under the Superfund program," Mr. Reagan told a convention of campers and hikers Thursday. "By the end of this year, the Environmental Protection Agency expects to have undertaken more than 400 actions to address contamination threats."

It was the first time that Mr. Reagan had tried to take credit for hazardous-waste cleanup under the \$1.6-billion Superfund law, which critics say has been seriously mismanaged during his term.

Last year, allegations of political favoritism and poor management in the program led to the resignation of EPA's administrator, Anne M. Burford, and more than a dozen other top EPA officials.

The Superfund law was enacted in December 1980, a month before Jimmy Carter left office. But Mr.

Reagan, speaking to 10,000 campers at the Beech Bend Campground on the third day of a campaign to improve his reputation on environmental issues, suggested that his appointees' problems stemmed from the Carter administration.

"In recent years, our environmental efforts began to lose some of their energy and direction," he said. "By the time our administration took office, the federal government had become negligent in its care of our natural heritage."

"We were determined to move quickly and effectively to deal with the government's lagging efforts to protect our environment," Mr. Reagan said.

Environmentalists denounced Mr. Reagan's comments as "completely off-base." David Gardiner, legislative director of the Sierra Club, said that in Mr. Reagan's term, only six hazardous-waste sites had been cleaned up entirely out of the 546 that the Environmental Protection Agency has identified as priorities for Superfund.

Mr. Gardiner also charged that Mr. Reagan and the EPA administrator, William D. Ruckelshaus, were actively opposing congressional efforts to enlarge the Super-

fund. A House bill would expand it to \$9 billion.

Republican polls show that the cleanup of toxic and hazardous wastes is at the top of the list of voter concerns about the environment and that many believe the Reagan administration has catered to polluters rather than cleaning up the wastes.

The president acknowledged Thursday that he had been criticized for lack of action on preventing acid rain, but he said further study was necessary "so that before we turn loose recommendations as to what must be done about it, we'll know what we're talking about."

Earlier, Mr. Reagan toured Mammoth Cave National Park. Although his trip was billed as official business, Mr. Reagan made campaign-style appearances and was greeted at the park by campers with a "Reagan-Bush" banner.

U.S. Anti-Pornography Law

The Associated Press

MINNEAPOLIS — The City Council passed an ordinance Friday defining pornography as a violation of women's civil rights. Mayor Don Fraser has said he will probably veto the ordinance as unconstitutional.

Selection of Ferraro Freshens Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

dicted that the "energizing effect" of the choice might give Mr. Mondale a better chance of carrying such important states as Texas and California by increasing turnout among women and minorities.

Even Bert Lance, the Georgia party chairman who had strenuously urged Mr. Mondale to put a Southerner on the ticket, predicted that the choice might give the Democrats a chance in Reagan strongholds in the Sun Belt.

However, Mr. Lance observed that by putting a Northeastern woman on the ticket, Mr. Mondale had, in effect, committed himself to spend more of his own campaign time in the South and Southwest.

Mr. Lance's remark represented one of the Democrats' few admissions that there might be drawbacks to Mr. Mondale's choice. Otherwise, party leaders brushed aside suggestions that Mr. Mondale "wrote off" the more conservative regions.

The selection of Ms. Ferraro confirmed predictions by the director of Mr. Reagan's re-election committee, Edward J. Rollins, that the Democrats would adopt an

Eastern-Middle Western strategy with New York as its "anchor."

The decision was also regarded as raising new tactical problems for the Republicans because Ms. Ferraro is linked to population groups that are targeted by the Republicans.

Some Democrats said they felt that Ms. Ferraro, based on her appearance Thursday, might have corrected an imbalance in publicity appeal that has worked in the Republicans' favor.

"She adds excitement to the ticket," said Mr. Coelho. "She has that star quality, that twinkle in her eye that Reagan has and that Bush and Mondale don't have."

In general, however, the commentary centered less on the appeal of the ticket than on Mr. Mondale's apparent success in burnishing his image and providing a fresh chance for his campaign to overtake Mr. Reagan.

"What it answers once and for all are the questions that are sometimes raised about Mondale's being a little too stolid, a little too Norwegian," said Ann F. Lewis, the political director of the Democratic National Committee. "What he's done is bold, precedent-shattering and history making."

Plan Is Offered to Cut U.S. Air Delays

By Richard Witkin

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — High-level government and aviation industry officials have completed a package of recommendations to alleviate a recent increase in air traffic delays.

The latest figures on airline delays showed there were 189,473 out of about four million flights for the first six months of 1984. This is an increase of 73 percent over the same period last year.

The Federal Aviation Administration said flight operations for the 1984 period were up about 8 percent over a six-month period that ended June 30, 1983, a little more than a month before the nation's air traffic controllers went on strike.

The proposals completed Thursday were a result of three days of deliberations. At the request of the FAA, by 40 experts, half from the government and half made up of industry specialists in air traffic, operations and marketing.

Their recommendations were to be delivered immediately to the head of the aviation agency, Vice Admiral Donald D. Engen, and to the airlines, air-taxi companies, and private owners.

According to experts in touch with the private deliberations, proposals being given prime consideration would call for such steps as these:

• A modest increase in airliners circling near destination airports and a decrease in holding planes on

the ground before takeoff. This might be combined with measures to smooth traffic flow by radiating instructions for speed reductions or S-turns. Government air traffic officials were said to have been resisting pressure from the airlines for increased circling in destination areas.

• More stringent crackdowns on airlines and private operators that exceed peak-hour quotas they have been allotted for landing at five high-density airports. They are La Guardia and Kennedy International in New York, National in Washington, O'Hare International in Chicago, and Los Angeles International.

• A modest reduction in criteria for spacing between planes, both in landing approaches and en route between terminal areas.

• Limited re-structuring of air-traffic routes to increase flexibility where feasible and, in other places, to rule out current routing options that tend to aggravate congestion problems.

• Airline schedule revisions that would reduce rush-hour bunching that in some cases, even in perfect weather, is far beyond the physical capacity of the airports involved.

• Various measures to increase the number of authorized controllers as the FAA completes the job of restoring the air traffic system to the efficiency that existed before the controllers went on strike on Aug. 3, 1981.

An ancillary measure would ex-

tend the time limit for employment of retired controllers recalled after the strike. Still another would provide inducements to retain controllers who will soon be eligible for retirement.

Proposals to increase the authorized numbers of controllers and to retain recalled controllers and others who might soon retire would have to go to the Office of Management and Budget and to Congress for approval.

Aviation experts generally attribute the surge in delays to deregulation of the airlines in 1978, traffic growth in a resurgent economy, and lack of restraint by both airlines and private operators in operating flights during rush hours. Some of the problem is also attributed to the unusually bad weather this year in the United States.

Cuba, U.S. Open Talks On Immigration Issues

By John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Cuban and U.S. delegations have begun their first official negotiations since President Ronald Reagan took office in January 1981. The talks concern the eventual return of about 1,000 undesirable refugees to Cuba, as well as other immigration issues, U.S. officials said.

The sources said the talks, which gained momentum after the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson visited Cuba last month, began Thursday at an undisclosed location in New York.

Mr. Jackson, a contender for the Democratic presidential nomination, went to Cuba at the end of June and, in his meetings with Mr. Castro, secured the release of 49 Cubans and Americans.

The U.S. sources said that the four-member Cuban delegation was headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarón, the ministry's principal U.S. expert, and Olga Miranda, legal adviser to the ministry.

According to the sources, the United States is represented by State and Justice department officials. However, State Department officials refused even to confirm that the Cuban delegation is in the United States or to give any details about what officials are involved on the U.S. side.

The U.S. unwillingness to discuss the start of the talks appeared to reflect a continuing dispute about the ground rules and scope of the negotiations.

The United States is understood to be seeking to limit the talks to the repatriation of criminals and mentally ill Cubans who came to the United States by boat from the port of Mariel in 1980.

The Cubans have said they are willing to discuss return of the so-called Mariel "excludables" only in this broader framework.

It was not immediately clear whether the Reagan administration has agreed to negotiate on the basis proposed by Cuba or whether the two sides still are fencing about how broad the talks should be.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Schools Push Kids

Too Fast, Group Says

A committee of parents in Racine, Wisconsin, has asked the school board to decrease the work for children in kindergarten and early elementary grades.

Bonnie Amundson, who helped organize the group, claims youngsters are being asked to learn too much too soon. "Parents rush their children right from the crib to say their ABCs," said Mrs. Amundson, who has two children in school. "It becomes push, push, push. Then other parents pressure the schools to accelerate their children, too." Many youngsters become overwhelmed by the pace, she said.

John D. Acton, an assistant school superintendent, countered that schools have simply responded to other parents' demands in establishing workloads.

Short Takes

FBI scientists have conducted extensive interviews with 38 of the most notorious murderers currently alive in this country "to learn how and why they commit crimes," a spokesman says. The interviews are part of the FBI's new computerized effort to help state and local police identify so-called serial murderers, who often travel from city to city killing with no apparent motive.

New Rochelle, New York, alarmed by the spread of graffiti on city walls, storefronts, trash cans and billboards, is banning the sale of spray paint to anyone under the age of 18. City officials aren't sure it's the best solution to the problem, but say it's worth a try.

Life expectancy for Americans reached a new high of 74.2 years in 1981, the year with the latest detailed statistics available, according to the National Center for Health Statistics in Washington.

Notes on People

Residents along Washington's 10th Street NW were startled to see a man who looked like the president, trailed by a troupe of breakdancers, carrying along their avenue last week. The event, starring Robert H. Schmitt, a professional look-alike, was staged to videotape the accompaniment to a song, "Rap Master Ronnie," composed by Garry Trudeau.

the Doonesbury cartoonist, and Elizabeth Swados, a songwriter.

Andrew Young, the mayor of Atlanta, admits to making "some blatantly chauvinistic remarks" about the candidacy of Alveda King Beal for a congressional seat. Mrs. Beal, the niece of the late Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., says Mr. Young asked her to drop out of the race so she could care for her family. Mr. Young says he was joking. "But maybe we shouldn't joke about those things."

John G. Tower, retiring from the Senate after four terms, says he plans to teach at Southern Methodist University. Mr.



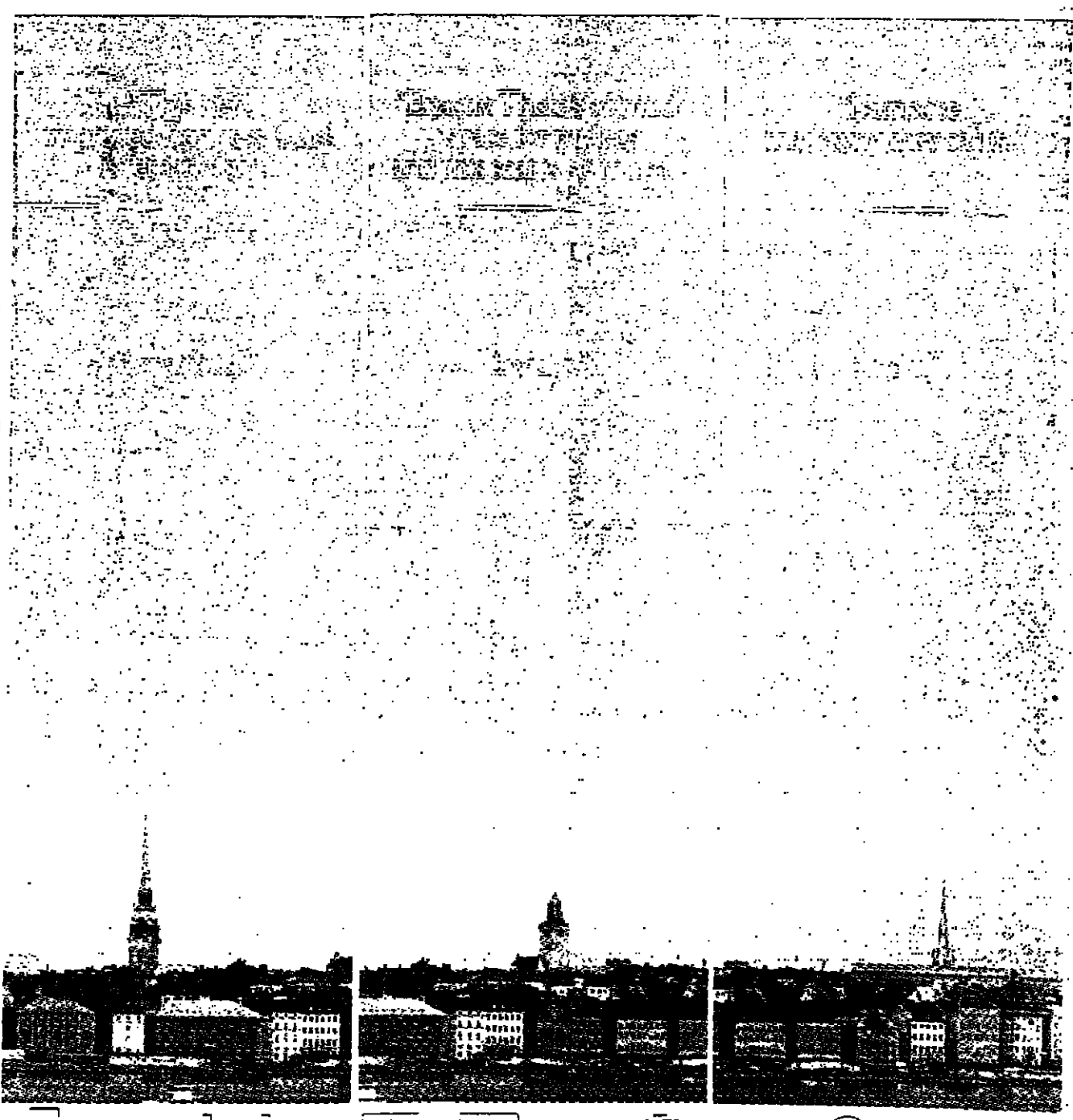
Senator John G. Tower

Tower, 58, Republican of Texas and chairman of the Armed Services Committee, said he will lecture beginning next spring on national security, foreign policy and legislative affairs.

Political Notes

Senator Gary Hart is scheduled to address the Democratic convention Wednesday night just before the delegates begin choosing their presidential nominee. "When has there ever been a situation in which an active candidate has had a chance to address the entire convention right before the vote?" Mr. Hart said. "If I were writing that story, I'd say Hart's pulled off a heck of a coup."

Representative Robert G. Torricelli, Democrat of New Jersey, irritated by the personal diplomatic missions of the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, is drafting legislation to deny presidential contenders Secret Service protection outside the United States. "The concept is," he said, "that we can't stop presidential candidates from campaigning around the world but that taxpayers have no obligation to help pay for that campaigning."



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U.S. Skepticism on Pope Plot Fades

CIA Takes Evidence of Bulgarian Link to '81 Shooting More Seriously

By Charles R. Babcock
and Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON — Some senior U.S. officials now agree that the Bulgarian secret service aided Mehmet Ali Agca in the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II in 1981, according to well-placed sources.

Senior Central Intelligence Agency officials, including its director, William J. Casey, were once skeptical of the allegations of Bulgarian involvement in the assassination attempt. But they are now said to be impressed by the evidence gathered by Antonio Albanese, an Italian prosecutor who alleges that the Bulgarians hired Mr. Agca, a Turk, to kill the pope.

"It looks substantial," said one high intelligence official. "There is too much to be coincidence."

But this is not a unanimous view. Some State Department experts

still say the Italian evidence of a Bulgarian connection might be reflective of a drug-smuggling operation that Turkish nationals run from Bulgaria.

The U.S. government apparently has obtained copies of the Italian state prosecutor's secret 77-page report which seeks a formal charge and trial of three Bulgarians and six Turks.

Some State Department officials said they feel that the Italian evidence establishes a substantial relationship between Mr. Agca and the Bulgarians. But they said it does not necessarily follow that the contacts were started to set up a plot against the pope.

"It's fair to say there is a good deal of smoke, but there's no smoking gun," one official said. "I think the Italians can make a persuasive case that there was a Bulgarian connection. Whether that was for the purpose of using him to kill the pope, we don't know. Maybe they were keeping him paid for some other purpose. He came out of shady circles."

Another intelligence official said it was also possible that Mr. Agca was an "enforcer in the drug trade" for the Bulgarians. According to this reasoning, it would be possible that Mr. Agca was operating alone when he shot the pope.

The Bulgarian role in the drug trade has been documented several times in recent years. Last month, John C. Lawn, the Drug Enforcement Administration's acting deputy administrator, told a House

Foreign Affairs Committee drug task force that DEA information "indicates that the government of Bulgaria has established a policy of encouraging and facilitating the trafficking of narcotics through the corporate veil of KINTEX," the state trading agency.

At least two of the Turks the Italian prosecutor wants to indict, Bekir Celik and Omer Merson, have been listed as narcotics smugglers in intelligence reports, according to sources.

In addition, Abuzer Ugurlu, who supplied Mr. Agca with a false passport, according to the prosecutor's report, is listed by the agency. He is now on trial in Turkey on smuggling charges.

And a May 1984 Drug Enforcement Administration report on Bulgaria's role in the international drug trade identified the Hotel Vitosha in Sofia, Bulgaria, where Mr. Agca stayed in the summer of 1980, as a meeting place for narcotics traffickers supported by the Bulgarians.

There is no evidence in the agency's files that Mr. Agca was in the drug trade, sources said. A public trial that would directly accuse Bulgarians in the assassination attempt would be explosive because of the widely held view in intelligence circles that the Bulgarian intelligence service answers to the Soviet Union.

Asked if Bulgarian sponsorship of Mr. Agca's actions would mean Soviet involvement as well, one senior U.S. official said recently,

"I've been led to believe that the Bulgarian secret service is controlled by the KGB," the Soviet secret police. Another intelligence official said, however, that there are many matters in Bulgarian intelligence that the KGB "doesn't know diddly squat about."

Mr. Agca, who was arrested immediately after the shooting of the pope in St. Peter's Square on May 13, 1981, claimed at first that he was acting alone and was quickly tried, convicted and sentenced to life in prison. It was not until May 1982, a year later, that Mr. Agca began to talk about his relationship with the Bulgarians, according to published excerpts from the Italian prosecutor's report.

By November 1982, the Italians had arrested a Bulgarian airline official, Sergei I. Antonov, in connection with the plot, based on Mr. Agca's descriptions of the meetings he had had with Bulgarians.

It reportedly was not until December 1982 that Mr. Agca told Italian investigators about a key piece of evidence: a sealed Bulgarian Embassy truck that was to have been used to smuggle him out of the country after the attack.

The prosecutor checked and found that the Bulgarian Embassy had made special arrangements for the truck to cross borders the day of the shooting without being checked by customs. It requested a special procedure for the truck that apparently had not been used before or since, according to the report.



Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, left, saw Konstantin U. Chernenko on Friday after two days of Moscow talks.

Soviet Stays Firm on Afghanistan But Supports UN Mediation Effort

MOSCOW — President Konstantin U. Chernenko on Friday told the secretary-general of the United Nations, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, that Moscow supported UN mediation on Afghanistan, but he made it clear that there was no change in Soviet terms for a settlement.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman, Vladimir Lomeiko, said Mr. Chernenko and Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar had "exchanged views on a possible solution" of the Afghan problem. He said the Soviet leader had stressed his backing for the efforts of the secretary-general.

Mr. Chernenko's remarks echoed the longstanding Soviet position that the guerrilla war against the Kabul government was directed and financed by foreign powers, mainly the United States. Moscow says it will withdraw its estimated 110,000 troops only when asked to do so by Kabul and with international guarantees on Afghan security.

Strict U.S. Visa Rules Shock Polish Applicants

New Travel Laws Increase Demand But Western Rejections Keep Pace

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — The fortunate ones came out smiling broadly. The unfortunate, and there are many of them emerging from the U.S. Embassy here, wore grim expressions. A few openly cursed the United States.

"They rejected me," said Otolia Chodynicka, a hospital lab researcher who, with her 13-year-old son, had applied for a tourist visa to the United States. "I have three brothers living in America. I haven't seen them in years. That's why I wanted to go. But they told me I couldn't prove I had anything guaranteeing I'd come back to Poland. That's idiotic. This was my first contact with U.S. law and I'm feeling hurt, very hurt."

On the embassy's doorstep one day this week a hundred or more Poles of various ages and backgrounds milled nervously, tightly clutching documents, waiting their turns. Many had already waited years just to receive a passport to go abroad. Some had paid large bribes for the privilege.

Now they worried about being refused entrance to the country they thought sympathetic to their plight.

A recent easing of government travel restrictions has flooded Western embassies with thousands of Poles applying for tourist visas. But many have been rejected, reportedly out of concern that they may be intending secretly not to go on vacation but to settle in the West.

A large number — no Western diplomat here seems quite sure how many — have overstayed visas in the past several years. Western authorities are caught between a desire to aid other Poles to escape from the dreariness at home, if only for a few months, and a need to weed out applicants who are likely to try to stay abroad.

Among the most restrictive in issuing new visas is the United States. The embassy is denying tourist visas to about 40 percent of the 600 or so who apply each week, according to U.S. sources.

An embassy official said that the processing of applicants is no more or less stringent than at U.S. consulates elsewhere in the world. But other embassy officials said privately that the screening of Polish applicants has been exceptionally strict. Moreover, because of an overload of visa applications, the embassy has stopped considering many appeals from those rejected.

One reason for the tough approach, according to embassy officials, has been the reluctance of U.S. authorities to deport Poles who have overstayed their visas. A Justice Department order issued in January 1982, just after martial law was instituted in Poland, said Poles remaining after their visas expired would not be deported. That order expires at the end of this year.

"This has put a little more pressure on us to ensure that people who apply for tourist visas are actually who they say they are and will do what they say they will," a U.S. diplomat said.

Of the major Western countries, only West Germany has an open-door policy toward Poles, an outgrowth of Germany's historically close ties to Eastern Europe. The West German Embassy currently gives more than 2,000 travel visas a day for visits lasting up to three months, without subjecting applicants to the checks required by other consulates.

Italy, too, is relatively lenient in granting visas, largely in deference to Roman Catholics eager for a glimpse of Pope John Paul II. But other nations have clamped down on Polish visitors. Austria, which had a treaty with Poland in the 1970s allowing easy travel back and forth, now requires a Pole to produce a letter of invitation from a resident of Austria and proof that he can afford the trip financially.

Britain stretches out the application process, taking up to four months to schedule mandatory interviews, then asking applicants in Warsaw to wait another month or two for a decision from London.

Dutch officials go a step further and order police checks to verify the identity of residents in the Netherlands who issue invitations to Poles to visit.

The Swiss have posted a sign outside their embassy to discourage appeals. "Arguing about visa refusals is senseless," it says. "We don't make any exceptions, and to argue only prolongs the waiting time for your fellow citizens."

Generally, young single Poles have the hardest time obtaining U.S. tourist visas. But Ms. Chodynicka, the researcher whose application was rejected, complained that the review process is stacked against poorer Poles who cannot prove as easily as rich ones that they have reasons to return to Poland.

"There's more of a chance for people who own villas, cars and have large bank accounts to get visas," she said. "I don't have any of those things."

Club of Rome Names Briton as Its President

HELSINKI — The Club of Rome, an institute that analyzes global problems, on Friday elected a British scientist, Alexander King, 75, as its president.

The club, which includes 100 members from 35 nations, elected Bertrand Schneider of France as its first secretary-general.

Walesa Blocked From Trial of 4 Polish Dissidents

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WARSAW — Police barred the Solidarity leader Lech Walesa on Friday from the start of a trial of four dissident intellectuals advisers to the banned trade union. The four are accused of trying to overthrow Communist rule in Poland.

There was a brief confrontation between the police and Mr. Walesa in front of Warsaw's military court building before he returned to his car and drove off with another Solidarity official.

The incident was watched by Western journalists and about 100 Solidarity supporters, who were also refused admittance to the trial of Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik, Henryk Wujec and Zbigniew Romaszewski. They are members of KOR, the Committee for Social Self-Defense, which was instrumental in forming Solidarity in 1980.

When Mr. Walesa tried to enter the courtyard of the building, a police officer stepped forward to block the gate and said: "You can-

not enter, Mr. Walesa. Please go away."

Mr. Walesa at first threatened to camp on the pavement until he was allowed to attend the trial, then changed his mind and left.

A senior Solidarity source said that Mr. Walesa had left Warsaw to join his family on a vacation in northern Poland.

Mr. Walesa indicated earlier this week that he might try to attend the trial, considered one of the most important since Solidarity was outlawed, when he said:

"For the whole of the trial, according to my ability, I will always want to be with them."

He added: "I was the chairman and it is my job to be with them. I am responsible for everything."

Mr. Walesa called the four "thieves for us and for our cause" and continued: "I am ashamed that the trial is actually happening."

Only lawyers, members of the families of the accused and representatives of state-run new organi-

zations were allowed to attend the trial.

The police confiscated film from an Associated Press photographer outside the court building and detained a West German television crew for several hours of questioning.

Most of Friday's hearing was taken up with the reading of the 6,000-word indictment saying that the KOR members had urged the use of violence to overthrow the government and tried to break Poland's alliance with the Soviet Union. All four have said they are not guilty.

A person who attended the trial said the proceedings were adjourned until Wednesday.

The four have been in prison since the imposition of martial law in 1981. They have refused government offers of freedom in return for a period of exile and total renunciation of their political activities.

(Reuters, UPI)

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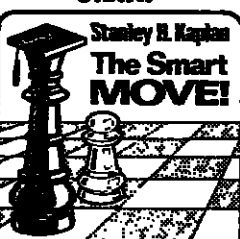
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ARTS / LEISURE

Stravinsky and Sculpture: Two Delightful Shows in Basel

By John Russell
New York Times Service



Picasso's 1920 sketch of Stravinsky in Basel exhibit.

BASEL, Switzerland — If you tell people that you are going to Basel on vacation, they laugh. If you tell them that for anyone who is concerned with the cultural history of Europe in the past 100 years, Basel this summer has exhibitions that are worth crossing the world to see, they don't believe it.

And no doubt it is true that the ancient and intermittently majestic Swiss city of Basel does not as a rule rank high with visitors to Europe.

Basel, however, has one of the great museums of the world, with collections that range the centuries from Hans Holbein to Joseph Beuys, and it has been particularly attentive to our own century. (The Basel Kunstmuseum was buying the American Abstract Expressionists at a time when most American museums would not give them the time of day.) There were local collectors who went deep into Picasso, Braque and Léger very early on.

After World War II the Basel Kunstmuseum, a pioneer center for temporary exhibitions, grew to be the best of living art in the city. The Galerie Beyeler in the Bäumleingasse is one of the best places in the world in which to buy — if you can afford them — major works of 20th-century art. Just a year or two ago Madame Sacher-Hoffmann, long prominent in the cultural life of Basel and the beneficiary of one of the largest pharmaceutical fortunes, made it possible for two derelict factories by the Rhine to be turned into a museum of contemporary art.

The normal diet currently is supplemented by a major exhibition dedicated to Igor Stravinsky at the Kunstmuseum and a survey of 20th-century sculpture that ranges over many acres, indoors and out, in

Merian Park, five minutes from the center of the city. (The Stravinsky show runs through Sept. 9, and the sculpture through Sept. 30).

Each for its part, the Merian Park is one of the most voluptuous of all European public gardens. As tempting to the nose as to the eye, it is a place of swelling groves and secret corners. By comparison with its counterparts in other cities, it is a veritable King's Garden, straight from Act 2 of Wagner's "Parsifal."

Art in those seductive spaces might be no more than a gratuitous garnish, but this exhibit offers a concise history of 20th-century sculpture that could hardly be bettered. The second floor of the Museums-Halle, a barnlike structure that still has rustic overtones, offers, for instance, 14 sculptures by Picasso, eight by Matisse, eight by Giacometti and smaller groups by Arp, Duchamp, Brancusi, Gabo, González, Magnin, Miró, Moholy-Nagy, Tatin and Rodchenko. The works are key pieces in the canon of 20th-century sculpture.

In the open-air part of the show the organizers, Ernst Beyeler, Reinhold Hohl and Martin Schwander, have devised the ideal places for such sculptures as Calder, Moore, David Smith, Mark di Sverio, Dubuffet and Richard Serra. They have also found room in what is normally the Historical Museum of the Carriage and Sled for theatrical figures costumed by Kasimir Malevich and Oskar Schlemmer, and they have taken a flyer on work by such sculptors as Tony Cragg, Richard Deacon and Peter Fischli. On a fine day, this is a show in which education and delight could hardly be better matched.

The Stravinsky exhibit in the Kunstmuseum is based primarily upon the huge collection of manuscripts, letters, telegrams, portraits in many media, playbills, photograph albums and miscellaneous mem-

orabilia that was a widely covered part of the Stravinsky estate. After labyrinthine legal activity, it was bought by the Paul Sacher Foundation in Basel against competition both from universities in California and Texas and from the New York Public Library and the Pierpont Morgan Library. Many people were sorry to see the collection leave the country in which Stravinsky had lived for more than 30 years, but for Paul Sacher the acquisition was one that crowned the loyalty of a lifetime to Stravinsky and his music.

Under the circumstances, it is natural that the show should stress the importance of Switzerland in Stravinsky's career. French-speaking Switzerland was Stravinsky's principal base from 1910 to 1920, during which time he completed "The Rite of Spring" and produced, among much else, "Le Rossignol," "Renard," "L'Histoire du Soldat" and "Pulcinella."

As to Stravinsky's working methods, the show has much to teach us. Individual drafts and headlong sketches speak as clearly, in this context, as the look of the finished work, which often looks as if it had been cut with a diamond.

Whether at 20 or well into his 80s, Stravinsky the irritable precisianist is vividly present. But while we can all follow the scribe of his pencil on the paper, very few of us can hear what is being written. Nor is it everyone who can decipher the tone-row that is used in "The Dove Descending Breaks the Air" and monitor its appearance in the completed anthem.

Doubtless for that reason, the organizers of the show have varied our diet by including not only a large selection of memorabilia from the estate but paintings, drawings, photographs and stage designs from other sources. Some of these additions are very distinguished indeed. Eleven of the original costumes made in 1913 by Nicholas Roerich for the premiere of "The

Rite of Spring" have been lifted high into the air above our heads as we walk into the show. Not only do they make a spectacular effect, but they remind us of the ethnic origins — so often ignored in the ghastly renditions that we have had to sit through in recent times — of that great and terrifying piece.

The future Picasso Museum in Paris has come up with no fewer than 23 works on paper that relate to Picasso's scenery and costumes for "Pulcinella" and crowned that particular display with the mask that was made for Léonide Massine when he appeared in that most delectable of entertainments. Those who prize Picasso's cover for Stravinsky's "Ragtime" as the very apotheosis of the single unbroken line will find that the Picasso Museum has turned up seven variants for it.

The original production of "L'Histoire du Soldat" — a triumph of wit and economy, carried through in 1918 despite wartime conditions — is amply documented both by René Auberjonois, who was responsible for sets and costumes, and by Stravinsky's two sons, who at the time were 8 and 11. Igor Stravinsky himself plays a cameo role as painter and draftsman in this part of the show, with above all a tiny pencil portrait of Diaghilev, done in 1921, that stands out on its merits and not as a curiosity.

After the death of Diaghilev in 1929 the pictorial matter grows thin. Some things — David Hockney's designs for "The Rite of Spring," above all — and some of the busts and paintings of Stravinsky himself would better have been marked "Return to sender." But fundamentally this is a glorious affair, in which Christian Geelhaar, the museum's young director, has done justice to a career that changed the course not only of music but of much else besides.

Controversial West Berlin Exhibition Explores Homosexual Subculture

By Vicky Elliott
International Herald Tribune

BERLIN — Before 1869, there were no homosexuals. There were men who loved men and women who loved women, of course, and acts of sodomy and pederasty. But the state of homosexuality, or *Homosexualität*, as the new coinage first appeared, only came into sight with the publication of two pamphlets in Leipzig in 1869 by an Austrian writer, Karl

Maria Kertbeny, who was urging the reform of the Prussian penal code.

The love that dared not speak its name has since become more vocal, in West Berlin perhaps more than in many other great metropolises. But an exhibition at the Berlin Museum is probably the first attempt by a government-sponsored institution to explore the subject in all its guises and transformations. Berlin provides the perfect test case to follow the story, from the point

when the homosexual, formerly seen as a transgressor of the laws of man and nature, was reconstituted by doctors and scientists as a distinct type, complete with a set of psychological characteristics to be dissected and classified.

"Eldorado: Homosexual Women and Men in Berlin 1850-1950, History, Everyday Life and Culture," which runs through July 29, has already been seen by more than 30,000 visitors, a record in the 15-year history of this city museum,

which, ironically enough, was a courthouse until 1911. The children and the elderly couples (of the heterosexual variety) scattered among the crowds last week seemed to vindicate the decision to hold a show that, in the planning stages, incurred a stream of poison-pen letters from outraged citizens.

The outrage subsided when the show opened, on the ground floor of the museum, with the ladies' section on the right and the gentlemen on the left (with some over-

lap, since both sides decided to claim the women who dressed up as men in such films as the original "Viktor und Viktoria"). Meanwhile, the mass of documentary material presented, artistic, scientific, militant and erotic, forcefully demonstrates how much the homosexual subculture has contributed to Berlin.

Gays in the 1980s are as visible here in the artistic community and in fashionable drinking places as they were in the 1920s, when Otto

Dix, George Grosz and Christian Schad were painting their cruelly accurate scenes of top-hatted maidens and sequined transvestites in clubs like the Eldorado, the Erato and the Dorian Gray. But the gays of Kreuzberg and Schöneberg who recolonized the city's nightlife and reconstructed an identity after May 1968 (taking their cues, as often as not, from the United States), were not all aware of how rich a tradition they had inherited.

Not that everyone accepted the sanitized, Hollywood version of the world of Sally Bowles in "Cabaret." Dix's images are hard to forget.

But another aspect of the picture, according to the museum's director, Rolf Bothe, had been wiped out of the collective memory by the Nazis and the 1950s: the time at the beginning of the 20th century when homosexuality was being constituted and anatomized when "The Third Sex" was the subject of earnest scientific endeavor, and Berlin was the scene of the first stirrings of the movement for homosexual rights, both for men and for women.

The 19th century's obsessive medicalization of sex spawned a host of what Michel Foucault, the French historian of sexuality, calls "strange baptismal names": "ephebism," "zoophilism," "gyneco-masochism," "mixosodomy," "gyneco-masochism" and "sodomy." And as homosexuality was defined, and acquired its own codes of dress and behavior, individual homosexuals, newly aware of themselves as a group, began to organize and express themselves.

Adolf Brand's Association of Outsiders was founded in 1903 and the struggle for homosexual rights continued through the Weimar Republic. Feminists, aiming for economic independence from men, soon discovered that emotional independence was as rewarding. Lesbians organized their own clubs and published pamphlets, in particular "Die Freundin," which appeared between 1924 and 1933.

The representation of homosexuality in art began to move from the tastefully bound editions of erotica and the pseudo-classical photographs of nude boys on rocks to a wider audience. In addition to the films that allowed the Marlene Dietrichs of the day to affect the "Garonne" style, with top hat, cigar and bow tie, the exhibition amply documents the emergence of homosexuality as a serious subject treated on film.

A peculiarly German touch is lent by the sections on Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld, founder in 1919 of the Institute for Sexual Science. His medical findings make a robust contrast with the languid line drawings of Renée Sintenis and Jeanne



Drawing by Jeanne Mammen on cover of catalog.

Mammen and the rosy-plump Ephebus that Elmar v. Kupffer painted with such exorcising tenderness.

Hirschfeld was the prototype for those German doctors in white coats who can be seen on film engaged in scientific researches of a decidedly pornographic nature. The Nazis sacked his institute in 1933, and burned the books they found in it (an enlargement of one of the photos of the raid shows one fine Aryan specimen intently perusing some of the literature).

Repression of homosexuals followed. In 1931, 665 people were convicted of "unnatural acts" under the much-debated Paragraph 175 of the criminal code. In 1938, the figure had reached 8,271. Though the laws were liberalized in

1950, under Adenauer, it was not until 1969 that homosexuality among consenting adults ceased to be a crime in West Germany.

Manfred Baumgardt, who contributed several essays to the exhaustive catalog, suggests that there are things to be learned from the past — from Kurt Hiller's abortive efforts in the 1920s to set up a homosexual party with candidates for the Reichstag, for example.

Many of the homosexuals who collaborated on the exhibition, some of whom made available their private collections, are active in universities and trade unions. "Many people now want to found a gay party," said Baumgardt, "but we can learn from the bad experiences in the 1920s. Gay is not enough."

Drawings Illuminate Old-Fashioned Pleasures of Collecting

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Christie's sale of Thomas Rowlandson's drawings and watercolors on Tuesday, in which one of his better-known pieces reached the extravagant figure of £81,000 (about \$105,300), may seem tame in comparison with the extraordinary auction of the

SOURNEN MELIKIAN

Chatsworth collection the week before. Yet its significance to the art market and to the changing attitudes towards art is far greater.

The 38 drawings and a sketchbook were collected over a 40-year period by Major Leonard Dent of Hillfields at Burghfield in Berkshire. There could not be a more striking symbol of what collecting was about in the Old World in general and in Britain in particular until the late 1950s. Dent was neither a very rich man nor a monomaniac with a single object in mind — he bought for pleasure.

Rowlandson was not by any means the only artist he admired, and he liked drawings and watercolors but not to the exclusion of any other pursuit in life. If he eventually built up the most original private collection of Rowlandson drawings, it was largely the result of a discovery that struck his curiosity.

This is a small village scene in pencil, pen and ink, and watercolor, that even today only a small group of connoisseurs would immediately associate with Rowlandson, so deeply entrenched is the British artist's reputation as a caricaturist. At left a carriage is halted beneath a leafy tree by a tiny thatched shack. At right, on the other side of the road, five villagers listen as a man shakes some instrument to draw attention to a wretch who has misbehaved and sits on planks, his hands tied in his back and his ankles locked up in the stocks. The group stands against a timber house in Tudor style.

Although the detail obviously refers to a specific incident, the scene is essentially a landscape with a few figures. It has a unique lightness of touch in the sketching outline of the foliage and in the quick strokes joining down the contour of a house or of standing silhouettes. Memories of Flemish peasant scenes may be detected — Teniers, Van Ostade whom Rowlandson occasionally copied in his sketches — stripped of their heavy realistic detail. On Tuesday, it was bought for £3,456

by the London dealer Hildegard Fitz-Denewille.

The drawing, which was Dent's first Rowlandson buy, in 1935, came as a revelation. Rowlandson's image was then entirely dependent on J. Grog's two-volume "Rowlandson the Caricaturist," published in 1880. The drawing put Dent on the track of a virtually unknown Rowlandson, the landscapist and urban scene painter.

The year after, he acquired a view of the "Old Church at Newtown on the Isle of Wight" — an elongated landscape of some ruins and tombstones on a hilltop, with high trees beyond a hedge on the left and scattered houses on the right. The play of light and long shadows running over the grass gives it a character that has no equivalent even in the diversity of English landscape painting. This was greeted on Tuesday with a £5,616 bid from the Ledger gallery. In the same year Dent made a third extraordinary acquisition, a view of Norwich on market day, with a fairy-tale atmosphere.

"St. Peter Mancroft and the Market Place seen from Gentleman Walk" has a most unusual composition. Houses form a zigzag perspective looking up the street, while clusters of figures are strewn across the foreground and fork out into angular recessing planes right and left. The exaggerated perspective effect of the houses in the center is a surprising anticipation of the architecture in such Walt Disney's cartoons as "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." On Tuesday the drawing fetched — again — £5,616.

The fairy-tale atmosphere seems to have appealed to Dent, who got another remarkable view much in the same mood, although very different in composition, showing the hamlet of "St. Tudy near Bodmin in Cornwall." Thatched houses with rounded roofs and poplars springing up here and there, block out the horizon. Two packhorses with a boy mounting a third horse closing the rear trot off, watched by a peasant woman with folded arms and an interested dog on the doorstep. If ever a sense of fun was extended to landscape and not just to figures, in Western art, this is it. Such a knack, more often found in Japanese woodblock landscapes than in English watercolors, holds instant appeal to the modern eye — the price paid on Tuesday by Spink of London was £5,616, the same as the two previous drawings. But in the days when



Rowlandson's view of Honiton in Devon sold for £11,880.

Dent was buying, few people would even take notice of such a drawing.

In a different vein, Dent acquired landscapes in the English manner that ultimately goes back to Claude Lorrain's pictures — with big windmills and a golden haze rising over part of the horizon as the sun goes down. On these, however, Rowlandson left a highly personal mark, introducing his fairy-tale touch with toylike houses and small groups of dwarfish figures turning their backs to the viewer. A masterpiece in this line is a view of Henley-on-Thames seen from the Red Lion Bank. Although dated 1803, it is in a thoroughly 18th-century style. It went up to £9,180, paid by Richard Green of London.

Dent also went in for related but distinct genres in Rowlandson's oeuvre. He liked the village scenes in which there is an element of the postures and lifestyle of the people, rather than to individuals. Such is a view of Honiton in Devon, unusual in composition with its big thatched houses that cover up two-thirds of the horizontal space and leave only a sliver of sky in the corners.

In the foreground a row of villagers — squat plump women and some elderly people — are lost in contemplation of shoes and hats

laid out for sale by a London merchant. Dent had bought the drawing at Sotheby's in 1938 for £54 through a dealer, F. T. Sabin, from whom he had bought previously. On Tuesday, competition was more intense than 46 years ago. The village scene went up to £11,880, the equivalent today about 12 times the price paid by Dent.

Some of these drawings must have given Rowlandson great pleasure. They express a joie de vivre that is notoriously lacking in his snarling and often coarse caricatures. A drawing dated 1804, "Outside a Village Inn: Country Revelers dancing and drinking" illustrates the mood to perfection. Two leafy trees dominate the scene, the dancing serrated lines indicate the foliage somehow conveying a sense of chirpiness in themselves. Underneath, peasant women and men are dancing in a round and, although undoubtedly reminiscent of 17th-century Flemish painting, they have none of its belabored realism. The shadowy figures of country bumpkins in naive postures exude merriment, but do not excite derision. Only a great caricaturist and landscapist working for his own enjoyment could thus combine beauty and laughter.

Many of these attending Tuesday reacted to this hitherto unrecognized strain in Rowlandson's oeuvre. The drawing went up to £3,240, a big price for a small, raffish thing.

This is not to say that the criteria that now contribute to a big price did not apply on Tuesday. The record price was paid not for the landscapes Dent rediscovered but for a study of characters — the epitome of all that is sought after by present-day buyers.

Called "Box-Lobby Loungers" in Christie's catalog, the drawing, which was first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1785, is unusually large, 14 1/2 by 22 inches (38 by 56 centimeters), which makes it an instant target for a museum. It also has just enough color for a drawing — a few light touches of pink in a predominantly gray palette. Finally, the subject is documented. Some of the characters are identified. The man in the center, with a club under his arm and a feather in his hat, is Colonel Hangar, who was wounded in the American Revolution and became, as the catalog tactfully describes it, the boon

companion of the Prince of Wales. Ever since the "Box-Lobby Loungers" was acquired in 1924 by a famous collector, Captain Desmond Coke, the author of the "Confessions of an Incurable Collector," it has been one of Rowlandson's most celebrated watercolors, another factor that contributed to its reaching a record price on Tuesday.

If any Rowlandson watercolor was likely to establish a record — £81,000 — it was certainly one such as this. The element of surprise, if any, lies in the level at which it has been established. It proves that at the very top of almost any art category, no matter what period, what artist, and however rarefied it might be, there is now such a scramble, generated by institutional buying, that the price almost consistently turns out to be four times the most optimistic estimate anticipated by the experts.

Benefit for Turner Birds

The owners of an album of William Turner watercolors raised £220,000 at an auction Thursday to raise the money needed to combat dry rot in the building that has housed the paintings since 1810, United Press International reported from London. A spokesman for Sotheby's auction house said that the album consists of 20 birds Turner observed while spending time with Walter Fawkes in Farnley Hall, Yorkshire.

Versifiers Screen Collards Green

The Associated Press GREENSBORO, North Carolina — It may never rival Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," but poets are compiling a book about collards, the leafy greens that Southerners either love or loathe. Alex Albright of East Carolina University and another English professor, Luke Whisman, are collating poems for next month's 10th Ayden Collard Festival. Albright said the more than 200 cent entries for "Leaves of Greens: The Collard Poems" reflect strong feelings about collards. Example: From Walt Titchener of Tarboro: Collards are good vegetables. I think. The only thing is they're green and they stink.

A Van Gogh and a Monet Stolen in Los Angeles

Los Angeles Times Service LOS ANGELES — Two valuable paintings, one by Vincent van Gogh and the other by Claude Monet, were reported stolen Thursday, Los Angeles police said. The paintings — Van Gogh's "A Bridge Over the River Seine in Paris" and Monet's "Harbor of Toulon" — were stolen from the home of a German-born art collector, Earnest Herman, according to a police spokesman.

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'Muppets Take Manhattan' — and Critics

CAPSULE comments on films recently released in the United States:

Frank Oz's "The Muppets Take Manhattan" is, according to Sheila Benson of the Los Angeles Times, "the summer's sweetest news. It's enough to make you rent a kid to see it with." Jim Henson's Muppets have

MOVIE MARQUEE

come to the big city hoping to take it by storm with their college production "Manhattan Melodies." Instead of overnight success it's an uphill climb. The Muppets eventually do take Manhattan, but not before they've survived all sorts of adventures, split up and gone their separate ways, and lost Kermit the Frog to a bad case of amnesia. Says Vincent Canby of The New York Times, however: "There are some charming production numbers... and a lot of rambunctious comedy sketches" but the newest Muppet film "seems just a little less extraordinary than the other two."

"The Last Starfighter," directed by Nick Castle, is the story of a college-age young man struggling against the limited promise of his life. Alex Regan (Lance

Guest), whose mother runs the decrepit Starlite Starbright Trailer Court in the middle of nowhere, finds that his skill at destroying spacecraft in a computer game has prompted his recruitment in a genuine space war. Centauri (Robert Preston) is the smooth-tongued recruiter from the planet Bylon who comes to earth to induce Alex to leave behind Mom, kid brother and girlfriend to try his hand at heroism. According to Lawrence Van Gelder of The New York Times, the movie "is more often than not good-humored, bent on action and even touching."

"Cannonball Run II," directed by Hal Needham, is about a cross-country race that, says Janet Maslin of The New York Times, "goes nowhere literally and figuratively." Burt Reynolds is behind the wheel of one of the film's many vehicles with Dom DeLuise as his sidekick. Their passengers are two chorus girls masquerading as nuns (Shirley MacLaine and Martin Hinner). Maslin comments: "The film is an endless string of cameo performances from a cast whose funny participants are badly outnumbered and whose television roots are unmistakable."

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Ferraro's Historic Firsts

So much for the snickers about Boring Mondale, the candidate who "dares to be cautious." So much for the punditry of Richard Nixon, who predicted that Walter Mondale would pick Gary Hart as his running mate. So much for those who said the Mondale interview process evoked Jimmy Carter. Mr. Mondale's choice of Geraldine Ferraro turned out to be more reminiscent of Lyndon Johnson's love of surprise, drama and history.

The Ferraro choice is all of those things. It enlivens a leaden campaign season. It energizes the Democrats as they set off for their convention. And for all Americans, not just women, it is a genuinely historic moment. Ms. Ferraro is the first woman on a major party's national ticket. Even some supporters of President Reagan glow with satisfaction.

There is another first here that may turn out to be just as important. Geraldine Ferraro is not only the first woman on a major party's ticket, she is also the first Italian-American.

New Yorkers feel a special satisfaction at her selection, not out of provincialism but out of knowledge. The words of Geraldine Ferraro's life convey her solidity: worked, earned, raised, prosecuted, ran, won, led. In selecting her, Mr. Mondale pays signal tribute to the difficult path pursued by many American women. What is far from clear is how much electoral good that does. For all the excitement, there is also a backlash of feelings that run the other way. A woman on the ticket repels some men — and some women.

Meanwhile, by choosing a woman after or-

ganized women demanded it. Mr. Mondale risks looking coerced. Yet, in fairness, it was he who had raised the idea. By choosing a woman who seems untested on the national stage, it will be said that Mr. Mondale has passed over better qualified men. There is an easy answer to that complaint: Who? By choosing a woman, it is said, Mr. Mondale looks desperate, driven to gamble that the women's vote will turn to a plus. Maybe, but so what? That has always been the first criterion for running mates: Who will bring the most to the ticket?

Consider Ms. Ferraro's heritage. There are some 13 million Italian-Americans, concentrated in 10 important states. They have risen high in American society yet their pride remains stifled. What is the closest an Italian-American has come to being elected to the White House? Al Smith's maternal grandfather was Italian. How many Italian-Americans have been appointed to the Supreme Court? None. How many have ever served in the Cabinet? Only four. As with other ethnic groups, as Italian-Americans prosper they have edged away from their traditional identification with Democrats. A candidate named Ferraro might well inspire a pride and patriotism that will remain and retard.

Many Italian-Americans reflect the neighborhood values of other working-class families. That is true in the district Ms. Ferraro represents in Congress. If they identify with her as well nationally as in New York's Ninth District, she may end up with another first.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Ferraro: 'There's an Electricity in the Air'

By Ellen Goodman

SAN FRANCISCO — Step aside cynics and assorted pols who've been around too long to believe that anything really changes. We have now experienced the first genuine case of goose bumps in the 1984 election. "American history is about doors being opened," Geraldine Ferraro said, and the door is now open to her.

The last weeks have been a roller coaster trip that would have challenged the equilibrium of Sally Ride. We hit one of those rare moments when the right thing to do was also the politically savvy thing to do. For a while it was not clear that Mr. Mondale would seize the moment. Now, the running mate has injected a huge "wow" into

this dreary year of political conversation, a hit of adrenaline, a rush of good feeling.

And as Gerry Ferraro likes to say, "Not bad for a housewife from Queens, huh?"

Gerry Ferraro is no generic all-purpose "woman" set up as a cardboard figure of progress. Under the silk-dress-and-pearls look of the three-term congresswoman is a feisty, rough-around-the-edges independent who ran for reelection under the appropriate slogan, "Finally a Tough Democrat." This is not the safe "junior partner" figure Mr. Mondale might have chosen.

Part of Ms. Ferraro's charm and part of the risk is not just her sex, but her personality.

This lady can be engaging and flip, full of warmth and able to shoot the lip. When a Reagan armistice control honcho complained to her about the cost of entitlement programs, she shot back, "The biggest entitlement is the defense budget!" At times in these high-pressure weeks, she snapped at reporters who asked her, "Would you be considered for the job if your name was Gerald Ferraro?" She is, in short, real.

During an interview last winter, she talked with horror at the way Vice President George Bush turned himself into a Reagan clone. She could not make such a transformation, nor will she have to. In their first meeting in Minnesota, Ms. Ferraro's New York bluntness did not quite fit the Midwestern Mondale style, but they are on the same political wavelength.

Her "newness," her "fresh face" is a plus on the political scene, although she suffers from newcomer syndrome. Said a high-ranking party official, "Sometimes she has the problem a lot of women have — taking themselves seriously." It takes some doing to change your self-image from a former housewife to a future vice president.

The hope is that she can keep the down-home

style intact while smoothing out the rough edges under the pressure of a national political campaign. As Mondale advisor Anne Wexler says, "She may make some mistakes, but nothing like the ones that Reagan made. You won't find Ferraro saying that trees cause pollution."

The plusses on the Ferraro ledger are enormous. The brightest is that goose-bump factor. As Americans, we are particularly vulnerable to dream stories and, as Mr. Mondale noted, Ms. Ferraro's life has everything but the log cabin.

She is the "self-made" woman who remembers where she has been and what it felt like. Her father died when she was 8 and her mother went to work stringing beads in the garment industry. She was the scholarship student in school. She has been a teacher, a night law student and a full-time mother to three children, the eldest of whom works for Salomon Brothers. "My daughter the beautiful banker," she says with wry pride.

In the D.A.'s office in Queens, Ms. Ferraro worked as a prosecutor in the Special Victim's Bureau and became, as she says, "really crazy on the subject of rape." She knows what it is like to be one of two women in a law school class. She knows what it is like to have a bank refuse her money for a political campaign unless her husband co-signs for the loan. And she knows what it is like to represent a district of working-class people and elderly hit by Reaganomics.

In the coming weeks Ms. Ferraro will have her clothes, her children, her husband, her accent, her record, her every sentence and every move scrutinized. As the number one woman in the number two spot she will be a walking, talking class action on how "women" perform.

For the moment, let's talk history. Before 1920, women in the United States were not allowed to vote. In 1964, Gerry Ferraro is running for vice president. Ms. Ferraro has said it: "There's an electricity in the air."

Washington Post Writers Group.



The Democratic Party on Show

A 'Presidential' Mondale Debuts in San Francisco

By David S. Broder

SAN FRANCISCO — One of the great myths of American politics is that national political conventions have lost their importance since the primaries have taken over the function of picking the presidential nominee. That impression is false.

Convention week is important not because it closes the nominating period but because it is the start of the general election. It is the time when most voters take their first serious look at the candidates and their parties, and begin to focus on the choice they will make in November.

Because he recognized this fundamental fact, Walter Mondale has not produced an action that altered the previous impression of him and perhaps put him closer to "presidential status" than he has ever been before.

For years Mr. Mondale has been plagued by his reputation as cautious, conventional and colorless. By choosing Geraldine Ferraro as his running mate and announcing the decision on the eve of the convention, he has come on stage as a much bolder and more commanding figure than he ever before seemed.

The contrast is particularly striking

because this has been a tough year for him. Last summer he was the consensus choice of party insiders for the nomination. But instead of the easy ride he expected, it was a bitter struggle that left him scarred and emotionally drained by the time he clinched victory on June 6.

"Too many debates, too many defeats," said a senior Reagan adviser, explaining why Mr. Mondale found himself running farther behind the Democratic nomination than he did six months earlier when he was only one of eight pursuing the prize.

It was not only the Reagan team that thought Mr. Mondale had been weakened. As he became a target of pressure tactics from defeated rivals Gary Hart and Jesse Jackson on party rules, and from feminists on the choice of a running mate, a congressional supporter fretted: "Mondale is starting to look like a punching bag."

But that is no longer the case. Now Walter Mondale is the first major party nominee to select a woman running mate and the first non-incumbent

to announce his choice before the convention opened.

He took command of a tricky situation and asserted his control. He passed the first test of his plausibility as president with flying colors — at a time when many voters are beginning to form their impression of his character and his capacity for leadership.

For an example of what that kind of performance can do for a candidate, you need go back no farther than four years — to Ronald Reagan and the Republicans in Detroit.

In the opening days of that convention Mr. Reagan was drawn into a discussion about inviting former President Gerald Ford to join his ticket. The negotiations became public long before they reached any agreement, and for most of the third day the process seemed to be running away from Mr. Reagan's control.

Just when runaway rumors had been sealing an agreement, Mr. Reagan cut off the talks with Mr. Ford and, in defiance of protocol, went to the convention hall himself to tell the delegates that he had decided to run

with George Bush. The decisiveness and authority with which he resolved the situation turned a potential fiasco into an unforgettable moment that stamped Mr. Reagan "presidential."

Critics were saying recently that Mr. Mondale let the public parade of his vice presidential prospects go on so long that he had lost control of the choice. By his timely choice of Ms. Ferraro, he asserted a presidential sense of command.

It reminded me of something his longtime aide and adviser, Michael Berman, told me last autumn. "It's an enormous risk for an individual to run for president," Mr. Berman said. All those who had "sponsored" him in the past would, in a sense, become irrelevant. "Now it's not Jimmy Carter, or Hubert Humphrey, or the Minnesota Democratic Farmer-Labor Party on the ballot. It's Walter Mondale, pure and simple. And he's got to answer the question: Can I be the leader people want?"

The answers he now provides, starting with the choice of Ms. Ferraro, are more important to his future than anything he has done before.

The Washington Post.

The Party Platform Aims for Fiscal Respectability

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — The Democratic platform to be presented to the convention in San Francisco will be the first since 1948 not to call for a mandatory national health insurance program. This is a telling symbol of a play-it-safe approach under Walter Mondale in which the Democrats want to be perceived as fiscally trustworthy.

Mr. Mondale and the Democrats he leads want to be perceived as sounder than the Republicans, who have run up huge deficits with attendant high interest rates. Says Walter W. Heller, who was an economic adviser to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson and has known Mr. Mondale for 30 years: "Fritz Mondale is no bomb thrower, no flaming liberal. He is, in fact, a moderate and cautious middle-of-the-road on fiscal matters."

If there is a central economic theme in the Democratic platform this year, it is the need to reduce the dangerous federal budget deficit.

Gone are the calls of the 1976 and 1980 platforms for funding of new social programs and damn the expense. The Mondale-controlled platform fairly reeks of responsibility. It merely calls for the restoration of the social budget cuts enforced by the Reagan administration — back to where we were, in other words, but not beyond.

Mr. Mondale's advisers these days stress not his

liberal record as a senator (he was a free-trader) but the cautious, prudent side. The platform has been carefully crafted to bolster that image.

On domestic spending, the platform eschews any cuts in Social Security spending, "now and in the future." It proposes to control escalating costs of health services. Like the Republicans, the Democrats promise to "scour the budget for other areas of wasteful or unnecessary spending."

In the area of industrial policy, Mr. Mondale's

unfortunate commitment to labor's effort to install a protectionist "local auto-content" bill ran into the opposition of even his own advisers. But the platform issues a general call for protection from "unfair import competition," whatever that is.

There is a warning note on trade issues. "Once dominant U.S. industries are now hard-pressed." The platform proposes an Economic Cooperation Council to hammer out industrial policies. The council would have no power, but the tone is one of pandering to special interests seeking to protect inefficient industries.

Although "local content" is not in the platform, many Democrats worry that if Mr. Mondale is elected, the AFL-CIO would try to get him to deliver on his promise, and that he would find it difficult not to keep his word.

Will the new, conservative clothes that the Democrats now wear help them win? Can Mr. Mondale, with his commitments to labor and other groups, be effective? Most of the party's highest ranking advisers had no choice. Stuart Eizenstat, who was an adviser to President Carter, observes that the resources for the old, liberal, aggressive approach "are simply not there. We live in more conservative times, and the platform document is realistic."

The Washington Post.

But a Scattershot Foreign Policy Misses the Target

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — It is time to make the Western Hemisphere a "top priority." And "the security of Israel and the pursuit of peace in the Middle East are fundamental priorities for American foreign policy." And "our national interest demands that we give [Africa] a much higher priority." And so it goes on in the Democratic Party platform.

U.S.-Soviet relations are "a critical element of our security policy," just as "maintaining a strong alliance is critically important." The United States under the Democrats will be strong — but flexible in negotiation.

That is what happens when a political party out of office gets out of the habit of having to make hard choices. Everything is possible in a Democratic platform plank on "Peace, Security and Freedom" that offers almost precisely what a deficit-ridden government and a world-weary electorate least need. The profusion of priorities and the confusion of concerns leave you wondering what these platform drafters really truly care about.

Eight years ago the Democratic platform was promising to knock as much as \$7 billion a year from military spending without endangering U.S. security. It talked of "normalization" of relations with Vietnam and of disengaging U.S. troops from South Korea. It spoke of the Palestinian issue in terms of "Arab refugees." The human rights issue was the central theme. America's first line of defense depended "on the internal strength of American society."

The 1980 Democratic platform impressed me at the time with its discoveries about the real world, as distinct from Jimmy Carter's dream world of 1976. It promised "real growth" in military spending of 3 percent. The collapse of Iran, the hostage crisis and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan had concentrated strategic attention on the Gulf and the need for "a clear recognition of the reality of Soviet power." Camp David had enriched the party's understanding of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

What now? This is a contritionist's effort to hang on to the Jimmy Carter dream world as a no-less-noble goal now than it was eight years ago, even while hanging tough against the dangers lurking in the real world and simultaneously holding out the promise of hardheaded alternatives to Reagan administration policy.

Thus the platform promises no more "easy and abusive anti-Soviet rhetoric as a substitute for strength, progress and careful use of power." The heavy emphasis is on arms control, starting with a quick presidential initiative for "temporary, verifiable and mutual moratoria" on testing of assorted nuclear weapons.

This "should be done promptly" to a nuclear freeze, the platform says at one point. But it goes on to say that the Democrats are of course under no illusion that any of its arms control proposals "will be easy to achieve." The platform promises "no illu-

sions about the forces arrayed against the Democratic case in our time." But plank after plank has to be taken on faith that all of a sudden the world will be a much different place with a Democrat in the White House.

Examples: The European allies will do much more in their own defense, thus lightening America's load. The Pentagon will stop being wasteful. The Soviets will turn away from their "relentless military buildup" in favor of the mutual survival to be found in arms control. The Arabs will negotiate even as America strengthens strategic cooperation with Israel and moves its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. Greece and Turkey will

come to terms over Cyprus. The Irish conflict will be resolved. The East European satellites will yield to U.S. encouragement and strike up independent relationships with America, while liberalizing domestic policies. South Africa will kneel under U.S. pressures and abandon apartheid. Central Americans will work out some negotiated resolution of their conflicts and Fidel Castro will end his support for violent revolution, in return for stabilized relations with the United States.

It was John Kennedy, 21 years ago, who first spoke of making the world "safe for diversity." But he wisely added a cautionary note: "We must deal with the world as it is."

Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

New Ways of Learning

In response to "Educating for Careers" (Letters, July 5):

Personal motivation and a genuine interest in knowledge by the learners can indeed get stimulation from teachers and teaching, as John Ryngaert suggests in his letter. Two movements give hope that teaching and learning will rise above the mediocre, superficial ends of short-term memory and multiple-choice tests.

"The New Liberal Arts" program of the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation recognizes the related quantitative (mathematical and statistical) pro-

cesses and the collateral science and technology when teaching history, literature and other humanities. James Koerner, vice president of the foundation, urges faculties not to continue consigning to oblivion these ingredients, which distinguish the modern world from that of centuries ago.

The "Spacious Skies" program of Jack Borden in Boston and the focus of "sky alive" awareness in early learning, as in Eleanor Frane's third grade class in Arlington, Massachusetts, offer a central theme for aesthetic, spiritual and scientific appreciation of our entire environment. The latter theme we explored and

When Will Britain Be European?

By Giles Merritt

RUSSELS — The real active moment of the European Community's summit in Fontainebleau late last month may yet turn out to be one that most Europeans are too polite to mention — the integration at long last of the British. Britain's budget rebate deal has removed the irritant that either was quite genuinely preventing it from becoming an enthusiastic and wholehearted EC member, or at any rate was providing an alibi.

The heads of government tackled none of Europe's underlying problems very convincingly. The EC's looming bankruptcy, its industrial rheumatism and intra-EC protectionism are still the same smoldering fuses. But bringing the British into the fold would be a heartening step forward. It would emphasize to the Spanish and Portuguese newcomers that in 1986 they will be joining a political system rather than a stop kitchen. It might even graft Britain's much vaunted "special relationship" with Washington onto the currently tense EC-U.S. relationship.

Britain's governments have always furiously denied that there is anything halfhearted about its membership. The reality is that both major political parties have influential anti-EC wings whose strength reflects the fact that the average Briton's sense of being separate from the "Continental" is as strong as ever. The old joke about the London newspaper headline "Fog in Channel — Europe Cut Off" is really no joke.

Britain, like Denmark and Greece, joined not because it wanted to be in but because it feared to be out. The original Six ignored de Gaulle's warnings because they felt that a nation that until recently had been a global superpower would give a powerful political push to a grouping that at the start of the 1970s was still little more than a free trading area.

The Continental Europeans must be deeply disappointed. No Churchillian Britain has emerged to stiffen their political backbone. No George Stephenson (inventor of the railroad locomotive) have arisen to design Europe's third industrial revolution.

The civil servants from Whitehall have, true to form, done their best to observe the rules and conditions since Britain joined in 1973, but they have done so with the pursed lips of disapproving butler waiting at table on his social inferiors. Their European counterparts — technocrats from France's *hautes écoles*, polyglot Belgians and visionary Germans — have, many of them, become embittered by Britain's lack of leadership or even of apparent interest.

Whether Britain's failure to throw its lot in unreservedly with its European partners stems from xenophobia or a failure to identify its post-imperial interests is debatable. What is certain is that during the past five years or so the other EC partners have had the good grace to blame British slowness on the budget vote.

They all recognized that Britain had a strong case; the problem was how to resolve it without dismantling the EC. Now that a solution has been found (using a formula so simple that few people can understand why all the delays), Britain no longer has the excuse of its budget skills.

Politicians and diplomats are aware that the reasons for uniting inside a stronger EC are more urgent than ever now that Japanese and U.S. hi-tech competition is starting to threaten EC living standards.

In the next few months London will be making much of those policies where, as a Foreign Office mandarin put it recently, "We're more European than the Europeans." He meant issues on which, largely by coincidence, Britain is urging action embodied in the EC's Rome Treaty but unwelcome to most member states. Top of the list is deregulation of the web of restrictive air fare pacts that make flying around Europe on scheduled flights the preserve of expensive-account businessmen or the rich.

Other issues that Britain will point to the Rome Treaty over include free movement of people and the need to liberalize trade in services. That is because of Britain's problems over passport-less day traders to France and its wish to invade the protected European insurance markets.

But it is not likely that Britain's sudden rush of Euro-enthusiasm will extend to any of the long list of items that are causing real concern in Brussels. From the Lomé trade and aid pact with developing nations to industrial policy on steel and textiles, from its grudging participation in the Espir program of electronics research and development to its outright refusal to join the European monetary system, Britain continues to be an unenthusiastic European.

International Herald Tribune.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

FRED W. DECKER, Deputy Assistant Secretary, U.S. Department of Education, Washington.

FROM OUR JULY 14 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Nationalists Enter Teheran

TEHERAN — The Nationalists entered Teheran this morning [July 13] by three gates. At present the Cossacks occupy the central square. Street fighting is vigorously proceeding. The Shah is at every moment expected to take refuge in a foreign legation. The northern part of the city is in the hands of the Nationalists, who with parties are keeping order. The Sepahdar and Sardar Assad are occupying the Majlis (Parliament building). Many soldiers and Cossacks have deserted to the Nationalist side. It is believed that the Nationalists intend soon to attack in full force the square occupied by the Cossacks. The populace is enthusiastic, and people wearing red badges are encouraging the Nationalist troops.

1934: Paris Celebrates Bastille Day

PARIS — Three days of "joy unconfined" — provided the weather holds out — began [July 13] when Paris and all France started celebrating the 145th anniversary of the fall of the Bastille on July 14, 1789. All those not in favor of noise, fireworks, "wide-open" cafes and "distros" and general whoopee have left for country retreats, where cows and chickens never heard of the French revolution, leaving the town free to foreign tourists, happy street "gamins," saxophone and trombone players and all the other constituents of a good-natured Parisian crowd. Today [July 14], tens of thousands will attend the traditional review of the Paris garrison in the Esplanade of the Invalides and in the Avenue Alexandre III.

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U.S. Stocks
Report, Page 8

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JULY 14-15, 1984

ECONOMIC SCENE

Experts Say High Inflation
Will Not Return in 1980s

By PETER T. KILBORN
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Remarkably, in the face of the economy's continued rapid growth, the stubbornly high inflation that blighted the U.S. economy for more than a decade has dissipated, and a vast majority of the nation's economists see little reason for it to return for as far as they can predict into the 1980s. Prices continue to rise, of course, but at lower rates than the country has seen since the 1960s. And producer prices were unchanged in June for the third straight month.

Some experts say the United States may have entered a long-lived period of disinflation in which a broad range of prices would increase at a rate significantly slower than in the past.

Economists attribute this slowing of inflation partly to the determination of the Federal Reserve to discourage rising prices by restraining money supply growth, starving credit demand and letting interest rates soar.

They also cite the fortuitous convergence of several other forces: the dollar's strength, softening raw material prices, a low level of wage increases and deregulation of such industries as airlines and telecommunications.

As a result, all the gauges of inflation have slowed markedly. The Consumer Price Index rose at an annual rate of only 3.6 percent for the three months through May, lower even than the 3.8 percent rate for last year. The government expects a still broader gauge, the implicit price deflator of the gross national product, which measures all prices in the economy, not just those paid by consumers, to increase at only a 2.8-percent rate in the second quarter. In 1979, by contrast, consumer prices climbed 13 percent and the other indexes rose almost as much.

"Inflation is a highly intricate process," said William Nordhaus, professor of economics at Yale and an adviser to President Jimmy Carter in 1977-78. "It will go along at whatever rate it has been going along at until it's shocked to a different level."

MOST economists credit the Fed with wringing inflation out of the economy, beginning soon after Mr. Carter appointed Paul A. Volcker as Fed chairman in 1979. The Fed then changed its policies from trying to control inflation by regulating interest rates to managing money supply growth.

The Fed has since shifted to a more eclectic policy, watching the performance of the overall economy and interest rates as well as the money supply. But most economists believe it has maintained enough pressure on the money supply to counteract inflationary forces inherent in federal-budget deficit growth.

Economist view the dollar's strength as anti-inflationary because it makes U.S. exports, which must be purchased in dollars, more expensive for other countries. In turn, it gives foreign companies a price advantage in the United States, with the result that the consequent surge in imports discourages U.S. industry from raising prices. The trade deficit this year is likely to reach a record \$110 billion to \$120 billion.

As with other imports, prices of raw materials from abroad are cheaper because of the strong dollar. This helps keep down production costs, relieving the importing companies' need to raise prices.

The debts of the developing countries, especially those of Latin America, also put pressure on commodity prices. "To make interest payments on their loans," said Edward Yardeni, economist at Prudential-Bache Securities, "they have to scramble for foreign exchange. So they're selling their commodities, sometimes at a loss."

Their efforts have led to overproduction in such commodities as copper and aluminum, keeping prices down worldwide. Although aluminum producers in the United States, for example, (Continued on Page 11, Col. 7)

IBM Posts
Record
Net, Sales

Market Impressed
By Size of Gains

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp., the world's largest computer company, said Friday that its profit rose 20 percent in the second quarter to a record \$1.62 billion, and that orders continued to grow briskly.

Sales climbed 16 percent to a record \$11.20 billion, surpassing the previous second-quarter high of \$9.59 billion last year.

For the first half of 1984, earnings rose 21 percent to \$2.83 billion from \$2.32 billion and sales increased 16 percent to \$20.78 billion from \$17.88 billion in the year-earlier period.

The company has had nine straight quarters of profits rising by more than 20 percent.

"IBM clearly is showing major momentum," said George Elling, a computer-industry analyst at the investment firm of Oppenheimer & Co.

The record net eclipsed the previous high of \$1.34 billion in the year-earlier quarter.

After the figures were released, IBM stock rose 8 7/8 cents to close at \$105.25 a share late in Friday's session. Analysts were impressed by the size of the gains in net and sales compared with the very strong performance of a year ago.

"You have to view this as absolutely first rate in every respect," said Stephen McClellan, an analyst at Salomon Brothers Inc. "It's going to be a pretty tough act for many companies to follow."

The performance also came on top of a 23-percent increase in profit and a 15-percent gain in sales in the first quarter.

"The positive trends of the first quarter continue with acceptance of our products remaining high," John Opel, IBM's chairman, said in a statement released at the company's headquarters in suburban Armonk, New York.



Thousands of applications await processing at the Japanese Patent Office. The agency's patent procedures have become a source of Japan-U.S. trade friction.

U.S. Requests for Patents in Japan
Stalled by Delays, Trade Friction

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

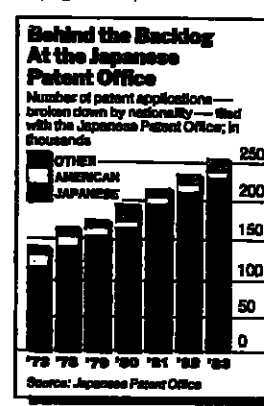
TOKYO — In 1973, Allied Corp. applied for a patent in Japan covering a new type of material known as amorphous metals.

"At the time of the filing we recognized it as a pioneering patent," said Harry Knutson, the Tokyo representative of Allied, which is based in Morristown, New Jersey.

What Allied did not foresee was how difficult it would be to get the patent. Its application was opposed by Japanese companies and it was bogged down in procedural delays for 10 years.

Nor was Allied's experience unique. The growing high-tech rivalry between the United States and Japan is being fought not only in the laboratory and factory but also in the patent office. As a result, patent procedures have become a source of friction between the two nations.

In Allied's case, for example, several Japanese companies, including Hitachi and Nippon



Steel, began selling their own amorphous-metal products as it waited for the patent. Allied filed a complaint with the International Trade Commission, a federal agency to stop shipments of such products into the United States, claiming they infringed on Allied's U.S. patents.

The story has a happy ending for Allied. The ITC ruled tentatively in its favor last October and the company received its

Japanese patent last March. Allied's Japanese licensee now plans to build a factory in Japan to make amorphous metals.

But similar skirmishes continue. It takes an average of six years to get a patent in Japan, triple the time needed in the United States.

Americans complain that such delays make it hard to license technology or sell it in Japan. And since patent protection lasts 20 years, dated from the day of application, a patent granted after 10 years has already lost half its useful life.

Moreover, the Americans complain, the system allows other companies to copy their technology, since patent applications are made public after 18 months.

"It's a very inadequate system and they are not anxious to improve it," said Robert F. Connolly, president of International Technical Trading Inc., a trading company in Tokyo.

Delays are not the only problem. U.S. companies are increas-

U.S. Prices Flat
In June as Sales,
Production Rose

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. producer prices for finished goods in June were unchanged for the third month in a row while retail sales and industrial production continued to show healthy gains, the government reported Friday.

The combination of low inflation and economic expansion is expected by many economists to continue at least for the remainder of this year.

"This morning's news looks like America hit the jackpot," President Ronald Reagan told a group of Republican women at the White House.

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said the reports indicate that "the economy continues to grow at a strong and stable pace while inflationary forces remain dormant."

On a quarterly basis, the price news was even a bit better, with the second quarter's seasonally adjusted average for finished goods 0.3 percent lower than for the first quarter, the Labor Department said in its report. Last month, declining food and gasoline prices offset increases for other items, including cigarettes and jewelry. The second-quarter performance was the best since the first quarter of 1983, when a sharp drop in oil prices led to a 1.5-percent decline in the index.

Adding to the good economic news, the Commerce Department announced Friday a 0.8-percent rise in retail sales last month to a seasonally adjusted \$109 billion. The increase followed a revised 0.5-percent gain in May and a large 3.5-percent jump in April.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige called the June increase "moderate" and said that it "adds to the evidence that economic growth is settling back to a sustainable pace."

He added: "As a result of April's sales bulge, household spending contributed substantially to second-quarter growth in GNP. The slower May and June advances in consumer spending and the recent decline in housing starts are signaling the economy's transition to a more moderate rate of expansion."

Gross national product is the total value of goods and services, including income from investments abroad.

Meanwhile, a report from the Federal Reserve showed the output of the nation's factories, mines and utilities up 0.5 percent in June, following a 0.4-percent increase in May and a 0.9-percent gain in April.

Production of business equipment and military and space goods rose strongly and utility output was up 1.4 percent, primarily because of unusually hot weather in June that resulted in strong demand for electricity. Mine production was also up 1.1 percent because of increases in coal production and oil and gas well drilling.

Jim Pihara, an economist and a member of Georgia State University's price-forecasting project, said that despite earlier widespread fears of a rebound, inflation is not accelerating. "I just don't see any big inflation numbers out there unless the wage settlements coming up really do some strange things," Mr. Pihara said. "The commodities markets in the last couple of weeks have more or less collapsed."

Good luck with weather, oil prices and intense foreign competition bolstered by a strong dollar are the major factors benefiting U.S. businesses and consumers, he indicated.

Most forecasters have been revising upward their estimates of economic growth for the quarter just ended and for the remainder of the year but see little additional inflation. The consumer price index, which covers services and well as the consumer goods included in the producer price index, has been rising at about a 4-percent annual rate.

Contracts Are Signed
For Atlantic Cable

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — British Telecom, AT&T Co. of the United States and PTT of France signed contracts Friday worth \$335 million for a new trans-Atlantic communications cable.

The cable will be able to carry 40,000 phone calls simultaneously, a capacity three times greater than the seven other existing trans-Atlantic cables combined. It will be constructed by U.K.-based STC Submarine Systems Ltd., a French consortium of the Paris-based CIT/Alcatel and Cables de Lyon, and AT&T.

Risk Capital
in a series
The Uses
of Panic

The professional speculator who appears to risk millions on a market turn has usually done his homework so carefully that he is actually taking no risk at all. We'll show you in our new quoted opinions report why we considered IBM's collar a risk-free investment last time the stock broke below \$100 in a flood of panicky liquidation—rebounding so rapidly it tripled the 53 bottom-day cost of \$100 July 1983 options. Detailed measurements are taken consistently of mass buying power and selling pressure in the most volatile of optionable stocks, and you'll soon be able to keep track of results by watching performance of the new All-Invest options pool. Send the coupon or contact us directly.

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IHT 24

Showing Confidence, Some U.S. Automakers Expand Output

By James Risen
Los Angeles Times Service

DETROIT — The U.S. auto industry has shown increasing confidence in the breadth of the economic recovery by announcing a major expansion of car and truck production that will provide jobs for thousands of autoworkers, primarily in the Midwest.

General Motors Corp. said Thursday that it will increase production of big, rear-wheel-drive models, saving or creating 15,000 jobs by early next year.

Chrysler Corp. said it will spend \$500 million to expand and modernize a large truck assembly plant

outside Detroit to build a new light pickup truck beginning in 1986, saving at least 3,400 jobs and possibly creating many more.

Chrysler said its expansion, for which it is seeking federal urban

development grants and local tax abatements, is the first step in the establishment of a Japanese-style parts and vehicle manufacturing complex in suburban Warren, Michigan.

U.S. automakers reported a 32-percent surge in sales in early July, Page 9.

Analysts saw the announcements by GM and Chrysler as a sign that industry executives are more confident in the economy and the domestic industry's ability to remain competitive with imported vehicles, despite the threat that quotas on imports of Japanese cars may be removed next year.

"I think they believe that the [sales] volume they have today is sustainable," said David Cole, director of the Office for the Study of Automotive Transportation at the University of Michigan.

Sales by U.S. automakers in the first half were the best since 1979 and were up more than 27 percent

over last year. As a result, North American car production during the same period was up nearly 26 percent and truck production increased more than 41 percent.

Counting new U.S. plants opened by Japanese automakers as well as the new and reopened facilities of the domestic companies, the U.S. auto industry will have more assembly plants in operation by early 1985 than it had in the late 1970s before the recession.

GM, short of car-building capacity and faced with a continuing improvement in the sales of larger rear-drive cars that it had planned to phase out, said it will reopen an

assembly plant and cancel plans to idle another large facility.

It said it will build its Oldsmobile Cutlass Supreme and Buick Regal models at its old Pontiac assembly plant in Pontiac, Michigan, which closed in 1982, and will call back 2,400 workers.

Bodies for those models will be built at its Fisher body plant in Flint, Michigan, which had been scheduled to close next February.

Another 4,200 GM workers will keep their jobs as a result of that decision, and about 8,400 jobs at GM parts plants that will supply the Pontiac and Flint facilities also will be saved, GM said.

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Risk Capital
in a series
The Uses
of Panic

The professional speculator who appears to risk millions on a market turn has usually done his homework so carefully that he is actually taking no risk at all. We'll show you in our new quoted opinions report why we considered IBM's collar a risk-free investment last time the stock broke below \$100 in a flood of panicky liquidation—rebounding so rapidly it tripled the 53 bottom-day cost of \$100 July 1983 options. Detailed measurements are taken consistently of mass buying power and selling pressure in the most volatile of optionable stocks, and you'll soon be able to keep track of results by watching performance of the new All-Invest options pool. Send the coupon or contact us directly.

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IHT 24

CURRENCY RATES

Official findings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris. New York rates of 4:00 P.M. EDT.

	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
Amsterdam	3.2185	4.225	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24
Brussels	3.2185	4.225	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24
Frankfurt	3.2185	4.225	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24
London	1.2425	1.2425	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24
Milan	1.2425	1.2425	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24
New York	1.2425	1.2425	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24
Paris	1.2425	1.2425	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24
Tokyo	1.2425	1.2425	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24
Zurich	1.2425	1.2425	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24
1 BCU	0.7854	0.7854	0.7854	0.7854	0.7854	0.7854	0.7854	0.7854	0.7854
1 SDR	1.2425	1.2425	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24

Source: Reuters. U.S. dollar = 100. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars.

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Dollar Falls
In Europe,
U.S. Trade

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar finished sharply lower against all major currencies Friday but dealers said the drop was technical and there still is a bias for a higher dollar.

The cross-the-board in Europe and the United States came despite reports indicating expansion of the U.S. economy and low inflation. A major factor in the dollar's rise was a perception that interest rates will remain high while inflation stays under control in the United States.

Traders said Friday's news of increased U.S. industrial production and retail sales, and of stable producer prices in June met closely with market expectations.

The pound closed at 1.3225 in London, up from 1.3075 Thursday. In Frankfurt, the Deutsche mark ended at 2.837, compared with 2.8502 on Thursday. The yen closed at 241.925 in Tokyo, up from a previous close of 242.725. The French franc was closed in preparation for July 14 celebrations.

At the close in New York, the pound was trading at 1.323, up from 1.3055 previously; the yen was 241.60 compared with 242.77; the mark was 2.8315 against 2.8578 on Thursday, and the franc was trading at 8.695 compared with 8.7685 Thursday.

"Sterling, after its traumatic experiences earlier this week, ended the session on a happy note," a dealer for Barclays Bank International said. He said the pound was helped by rumors that the British dock strike might end soon.

A lower federal funds rate encouraged some selling of the dollar Friday but "it's not based on any expectations of a lower dollar," said James McGroarty, vice president at Discount Corp. of New York.

(UPI, AP)

U.S. Steelmakers Back ITC Terms on Import Curbs

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Representatives of the U.S. steel industry, eager to win the protection against imports recommended by the International Trade Commission, have applauded the agency's proposal to make such protection dependent on the industry's efforts to modernize.

U.S. Steel Corp., Bethlehem Steel and LTV Corp. said Thursday that if trade barriers were imposed, they would look back into improved production facilities any additional revenues earned as a result.

Making import barriers conditional on modernization is not a new idea in the steel business. Industry-backed legislation to impose a steel-import quota contains such a provision, calling for across-the-board quotas limiting foreign steel to 15 percent of U.S. consumption once the Commerce Department has certified that plans have been made to use the cash flow for new steel investment.

On Wednesday, the ITC recommended that President Ronald Reagan set five-year import quotas of 6.4 percent to 31.8 percent depending on the product and year. It also recommended raising import duties after imports of steel totaling 1.5 million tons.

The ruling follows ITC confirmation last month that steel imports were hurting U.S. producers, in response to complaints by Bethlehem Steel and the United Steelworkers union.

Donald H. Trautman, chairman of Bethlehem Steel and president of the industry's trade association, the American Iron and Steel Institute, said he saw a "neutral, noninter-

ventionist" role for the government in monitoring the progress of modernization. "I have no objection to it because it's what we're doing anyway," he said.

In granting trade relief last year to the specialty-steel industry and to Harley-Davidson, the lone U.S. motorcycle maker, the Reagan administration said it would monitor efforts to restore competitiveness.

But modernization has never been set as a condition for trade relief. Steel executives emphasized their companies' recent capital investments even while steel operations were in the red, and they cited that as evidence of their intention to use a period of trade relief productively.

"The philosophy of the industry is not so narrow as to want profitability for the sake of profitability," said Julian Scherer, senior vice president of LTV.

"We have not made money for a

long time in steel production," he added. "At the same time, we have hundreds of millions of dollars of capital investments. We have had to go deep into bank lines and other sources of money to do it."

William H. Hoffman Jr., director of public affairs at U.S. Steel, said that

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	124.00	-1.00	IBM	1,000,000	125.00	124.00
AT&T	500,000	45.00	44.00	44.00	-1.00	AT&T	500,000	45.00	44.00
GE	400,000	35.00	34.00	34.00	-1.00	GE	400,000	35.00	34.00
AMT	300,000	25.00	24.00	24.00	-1.00	AMT	300,000	25.00	24.00
IBM	200,000	15.00	14.00	14.00	-1.00	IBM	200,000	15.00	14.00
IBM	100,000	5.00	4.00	4.00	-1.00	IBM	100,000	5.00	4.00
IBM	50,000	1.00	.50	.50	-.50	IBM	50,000	1.00	.50
IBM	25,000	.50	.25	.25	-.25	IBM	25,000	.50	.25
IBM	10,000	.25	.10	.10	-.10	IBM	10,000	.25	.10
IBM	5,000	.10	.05	.05	-.05	IBM	5,000	.10	.05

N.Y. Stocks Gain; Trading Quiet

United Press International

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange ended a three-day slump Friday with the help of some favorable economic news, but relatively slow trading indicated investors were skeptical.

Several analysts said big investors were more interested in high-yielding bonds than stocks even though corporations such as IBM have reported strong earnings.

Some veteran investors also became cautious when they saw speculative issues such as Unocal and Walt Disney pop back to life after a pause.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 3.98 to a four-week low Thursday, gained 5.30 to 1,109.87. But the index lost 12.70 for the week overall because of a 29.48 slump the previous three sessions.

Advances led declines by a ratio of 8 to 6. Volume totaled 75.5 million shares, down from 86.1 million traded Thursday.

"There is not that much interest in the stock market because of the high yields on the bond market," said Dudley Eppel of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette. But Thom Brown of Butcher & Singer said a "continued bond rally is bound to help stocks in the near future."

The market got a boost at the outset when the government reported producer prices were unchanged in June for the third consecutive month. Also, the government said industrial production rose 0.5 percent in June and retail sales increased 0.8 percent.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said

the moderate hike in retail sales "adds to the evidence that economic growth is settling back to a sustainable pace."

The bond market rallied on those figures and on the Federal Reserve's report late Thursday that M-1, the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, decreased \$1.6 billion in the latest statistical period. That led to hopes that pressure on interest rates will ease.

Federal funds rates banks charge overnight dropped to 10 1/4 percent from 10 3/4 percent Thursday and 11 1/4 percent on Wednesday. These rates are watched for Fed policy.

Ralston-Purina was the most active issue, off 1 1/4 to 27 1/2. Ralston said it would have a \$38-million charge against second-quarter earnings related to the closing of its San Diego tuna factory.

ITT Corp. was second on the list, off 1/2 to 22 1/2. The stock has been hammered since Wednesday when ITT announced it was slashing its dividend.

Unocal was third, up 4 1/4 to 35 1/4. Unocal denied rumors Indiana Standard planned a takeover bid. Indiana Standard, which had no comment, added 1/4 to 55 1/4. Phillips Petroleum, previously mentioned as a takeover target, rose 1 1/4 to 37 1/4.

St. Regis, a 2 1/2 winner Thursday, was fourth, off 2 1/4 to 41 1/4. Publisher Rupert Murdoch said he does not plan to make a tender offer for the company at this time.

IBM added 1/4 to 105 1/4. IBM reported second-quarter earnings of \$2.65 a share, up from \$2.22 a year ago.

Friday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 4 P.M.	75,480,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	84,550,000
Prev consolidated close	101,364,000

Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
AMEX	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	124.00	-1.00	AMEX	1,000,000	125.00	124.00
AMEX	500,000	45.00	44.00	44.00	-1.00	AMEX	500,000	45.00	44.00
AMEX	400,000	35.00	34.00	34.00	-1.00	AMEX	400,000	35.00	34.00
AMEX	300,000	25.00	24.00	24.00	-1.00	AMEX	300,000	25.00	24.00
AMEX	200,000	15.00	14.00	14.00	-1.00	AMEX	200,000	15.00	14.00
AMEX	100,000	5.00	4.00	4.00	-1.00	AMEX	100,000	5.00	4.00
AMEX	50,000	1.00	.50	.50	-.50	AMEX	50,000	1.00	.50
AMEX	25,000	.50	.25	.25	-.25	AMEX	25,000	.50	.25
AMEX	10,000	.25	.10	.10	-.10	AMEX	10,000	.25	.10

NASDAQ Index									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
NASDAQ	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	124.00	-1.00	NASDAQ	1,000,000	125.00	124.00
NASDAQ	500,000	45.00	44.00	44.00	-1.00	NASDAQ	500,000	45.00	44.00
NASDAQ	400,000	35.00	34.00	34.00	-1.00	NASDAQ	400,000	35.00	34.00
NASDAQ	300,000	25.00	24.00	24.00	-1.00	NASDAQ	300,000	25.00	24.00
NASDAQ	200,000	15.00	14.00	14.00	-1.00	NASDAQ	200,000	15.00	14.00
NASDAQ	100,000	5.00	4.00	4.00	-1.00	NASDAQ	100,000	5.00	4.00
NASDAQ	50,000	1.00	.50	.50	-.50	NASDAQ	50,000	1.00	.50
NASDAQ	25,000	.50	.25	.25	-.25	NASDAQ	25,000	.50	.25
NASDAQ	10,000	.25	.10	.10	-.10	NASDAQ	10,000	.25	.10

AMEX Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
AMEX	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	124.00	-1.00	AMEX	1,000,000	125.00	124.00
AMEX	500,000	45.00	44.00	44.00	-1.00	AMEX	500,000	45.00	44.00
AMEX	400,000	35.00	34.00	34.00	-1.00	AMEX	400,000	35.00	34.00
AMEX	300,000	25.00	24.00	24.00	-1.00	AMEX	300,000	25.00	24.00
AMEX	200,000	15.00	14.00	14.00	-1.00	AMEX	200,000	15.00	14.00
AMEX	100,000	5.00	4.00	4.00	-1.00	AMEX	100,000	5.00	4.00
AMEX	50,000	1.00	.50	.50	-.50	AMEX	50,000	1.00	.50
AMEX	25,000	.50	.25	.25	-.25	AMEX	25,000	.50	.25
AMEX	10,000	.25	.10	.10	-.10	AMEX	10,000	.25	.10

NYSE Diaries									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	124.00	-1.00	NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00
NYSE	500,000	45.00	44.00	44.00	-1.00	NYSE	500,000	45.00	44.00
NYSE	400,000	35.00	34.00	34.00	-1.00	NYSE	400,000	35.00	34.00
NYSE	300,000	25.00	24.00	24.00	-1.00	NYSE	300,000	25.00	24.00
NYSE	200,000	15.00	14.00	14.00	-1.00	NYSE	200,000	15.00	14.00
NYSE	100,000	5.00	4.00	4.00	-1.00	NYSE	100,000	5.00	4.00
NYSE	50,000	1.00	.50	.50	-.50	NYSE	50,000	1.00	.50
NYSE	25,000	.50	.25	.25	-.25	NYSE	25,000	.50	.25
NYSE	10,000	.25	.10	.10	-.10	NYSE	10,000	.25	.10

Dow Jones Averages									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
DJIA	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	124.00	-1.00	DJIA	1,000,000	125.00	124.00
DJIA	500,000	45.00	44.00	44.00	-1.00	DJIA	500,000	45.00	44.00
DJIA	400,000	35.00	34.00	34.00	-1.00	DJIA	400,000	35.00	34.00
DJIA	300,000	25.00	24.00	24.00	-1.00	DJIA	300,000	25.00	24.00
DJIA	200,000	15.00	14.00	14.00	-1.00	DJIA	200,000	15.00	14.00
DJIA	100,000	5.00	4.00	4.00	-1.00	DJIA	100,000	5.00	4.00
DJIA	50,000	1.00	.50	.50	-.50	DJIA	50,000	1.00	.50
DJIA	25,000	.50	.25	.25	-.25	DJIA	25,000	.50	.25
DJIA	10,000	.25	.10	.10	-.10	DJIA	10,000	.25	.10

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	124.00	-1.00	NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00
NYSE	500,000	45.00	44.00	44.00	-1.00	NYSE	500,000	45.00	44.00
NYSE	400,000	35.00	34.00	34.00	-1.00	NYSE	400,000	35.00	34.00
NYSE	300,000	25.00	24.00	24.00	-1.00	NYSE	300,000	25.00	24.00
NYSE	200,000	15.00	14.00	14.00	-1.00	NYSE	200,000	15.00	14.00
NYSE	100,000	5.00	4.00	4.00	-1.00	NYSE	100,000	5.00	4.00
NYSE	50,000	1.00	.50	.50	-.50	NYSE	50,000	1.00	.50
NYSE	25,000	.50	.25	.25	-.25	NYSE	25,000	.50	.25
NYSE	10,000	.25	.10	.10	-.10	NYSE	10,000	.25	.10

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DJIA	300,000	25.00	24.00	24.00	-1.00	DJIA	300,000	25.00	24.00
DJIA	200,000	15.00	14.00	14.00	-1.00	DJIA	200,000	15.00	14.00
DJIA	100,000	5.00	4.00	4.00	-1.00	DJIA	100,000	5.00	4.00
DJIA	50,000	1.00	.50	.50	-.50	DJIA	50,000	1.00	.50
DJIA	25,000	.50	.25	.25	-.25	DJIA	25,000	.50	.25
DJIA	10,000	.25	.10	.10	-.10	DJIA	10,000	.25	.10

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NYSE	400,000	35.00	34.00	34.00	-1.00	NYSE	400,000	35.00	34.00
NYSE	300,000	25.00	24.00	24.00	-1.00	NYSE	300,000	25.00	24.00
NYSE	200,000	15.00	14.00	14.00	-1.00	NYSE	200,000	15.00	14.00
NYSE	100,000	5.00	4.00	4.00	-1.00	NYSE	100,000	5.00	4.00
NYSE	50,000	1.00	.50	.50	-.50	NYSE	50,000	1.00	.50
NYSE	25,000	.50	.25	.25	-.25	NYSE	25,000	.50	.25
NYSE	10,000	.25	.10	.10	-.10	NYSE	10,000	.25	.10

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
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NYSE	400,000	35.00	34.00	34.00	-1.00	NYSE	400,000	35.00	34.00
NYSE	300,000	25.00	24.00	24.00	-1.00	NYSE	300,000	25.00	24.00
NYSE	200,000	15.00	14.00	14.00	-1.00	NYSE	200,000	15.00	14.00
NYSE	100,000	5.00	4.00	4.00	-1.00	NYSE	100,000	5.00	4.00
NYSE	50,000	1.00	.50	.50	-.50	NYSE	50,000	1.00	.50
NYSE	25,000	.50	.25	.25	-.25	NYSE	25,000	.50	.25
NYSE	10,000	.25	.10	.10	-.10	NYSE	10,000	.25	.10

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SPORTS

Riding High in the Alps, American Wins Leg of Women's Tour de France

By Samuel Abt

International Herald Tribune

GRENOBLE, France — Saturday is Bastille Day but it is the American team, not the favored French one, that started dancing in the streets after the women's Tour de France bicycle race finished its first day in the feared Alps.

Marianne Martin of the United States easily won the 73-kilometer (45-mile) stage over two mountain passes, the first 1,350 meters (4,455

feet) high, the other 1,100 meters. She finished one minute 33 seconds in front of Helen Hage of the Netherlands, with Judith Palmer of Britain third, Bettie Wise-Steffan of the United States fourth and Clare Greenwood of Britain fifth.

The victory was the first by an American in this first women's Tour de France.

In the standings based on overall elapsed time, Hage continued to wear the leader's yellow jersey, one minute 4 seconds ahead of Martin.

Valerie Simmonet of France is third, Wise-Steffan fourth and Deborah Schumway of the United States fifth. Schumway finished seventh Friday.

"I love to climb," Martin said, looking remarkably fresh as she accepted a bouquet of flowers. "It was a beautiful ride, not as tough as I thought it would be."

The men's race, as usual three times longer than the women's, was won by Frédéric Vichot, with Michel Laurent second and Laurent Fignon third. All three are French, which should add to the general gaiety of Bastille Day. Another Frenchman, Vincent Barthelemy, retained the men's yellow jersey.

Few women agreed with Martin about the easiness of the ride, which included a 12-kilometer climb on a narrow road lined with spectators and a 20-kilometer descent through hairpin turns into the southeastern city of Grenoble.

Of the six teams in the women's race, only the two French entries were familiar with the Alps, the first mountains the women have encountered since they left Paris June 30. Like the men, whom they precede by two hours each day, the women will finish June 22 on the Champs Elysees.

In the village of La Chapelle en Vercors before the race started, many of the non-French riders were apprehensive as they poured bottles of water over their heads to prepare for the hot ride.

"We're not exactly intimidated," said Jolanta Goral of the United States. "At least the rest of the American team isn't, but I sort of am. I just don't know what it will be like." She finished 23d.

Only Betsy King among the Americans was familiar with the Alps and she has not been climbing well.

"People I ride rings around are beating me on climbs," she admitted, blaming medicine she has been taking for tendonitis.

"What did I tell you?" she said after finishing 25th.

Other teams were equally worried. "We're used to hills, so we're treating it like a hill, a very long, long hill," said Santa Baumeister of Canada. She finished 20th and said with a tired smile, "I survived. That's enough for one day."



The Orioles' shortstop, Cal Ripkin Jr., is set to make the tag as Dave Stegman of the White Sox tries to get back to second base in the first game of Thursday's doubleheader.

USFL Finals: Wranglers vs. Stars

United Press International

TAMPA, Florida — George Allen and Jim Mora are taking a similar approach to Sunday's final U.S. Football League championship game.

Allen, coach and chairman of the board of the Arizona Wranglers, and Mora, coach of the favored Philadelphia Stars, both say they are approaching Sunday's USFL final like it was just another game.

"I'm trying to stay on the same schedule we had in Arizona," said Allen. "We're going to practice under the lights. That's what we had to do at Arizona for the last two months because of the heat."

"I suppose it would have been nice to have had an extra week to prepare, but I don't know that it really matters," said Mora. "The way it has turned out, our schedule is the same as it was for all our Sunday games."

The Stars, who advanced to the championship with playoff victories over New Jersey and Birmingham after a 16-2 regular season, and the Wranglers, winners over Houston and Los Angeles after going 10-8, both arrived in Tampa Tuesday evening and got in their first workouts here Wednesday.

Philadelphia has beaten the Wranglers all three times they have met during the two years of the USFL. Last year, when the Wranglers were the Chicago Blitz, the Stars came from a 24-7 deficit with 21 points in the fourth quarter to win 31-24 in regular season play and scored 24 fourth-quarter points in a playoff game en route to a 44-38 overtime victory.

This year, the Stars, down 21-6 at the half, rallied to beat the Wranglers, 22-21, without the services of Philadelphia running ace Kelvin Bryant who missed that game because of an injury.

"The Wranglers have played very well of late and we can't afford to let them get an early lead on us again," said Mora.

"We match up well against Philadelphia," said Allen. "They play sound football, offensively and defensively. They don't make too many mistakes and try to capitalize on other people's mistakes."

"Of course, that's been my whole

career," said Allen. "Our teams are opportunistic and we very seldom beat ourselves. There are going to be mistakes in every game. But the team that makes the fewest critical mistakes will most likely win."

"That's what they have done when they have beaten us each time."

Sunday's contest will feature the passing of Philadelphia's Chuck Fusina against Arizona's Greg Landry and the running of Bryant against Kevin Long and Tim Spencer of Arizona.

Fusina was the USFL's top-rated quarterback while throwing for 3,827 yards and 31 touchdowns during the regular season. Landry, a 16-year pro veteran, threw for 3,534 yards and 26 touchdowns. Bryant, the Most Valuable Player in the USFL in 1983, rushed for 1,406 yards during the regular season and 259 in two playoff games, including 154 last week against Birmingham. Spencer and Long were the 1-2 runners in the Western Conference with 1,212 and 1,010 yards.

France's Leconte Upsets Lendl In Davis Cup Quarterfinals

The Associated Press

HRADEC KRALOVE, Czechoslovakia — Henri Leconte of France upset Czechoslovakia's Ivan Lendl, 6-3, 8-6, 6-4, in the opening match of a Davis Cup tennis quarterfinal series Friday.

Leconte broke Lendl's serve five times during the two-hour and three-minute match. Lendl, the French Open winner, served 12 aces to Leconte's three, but his timing seemed off throughout the opener.

Lendl had said that the match could be tougher than people expected. "Leconte is unpredictable and is capable of defeating anyone on his good days. I have lost twice to him before," he said.

In a second game, Lendl's teammate Tomas Smid ousted Guy Forget of France, 6-4, 2-6, 3-6, 6-1. The series is now tied 1-1.

In Bastad, Sweden, Henrik Sundstrom defeated Victor Pecci, 6-3, 6-4, 2-6, 6-4. Friday to give Sweden a 1-0 lead over Paraguay in their quarterfinal series. Sundstrom wrapped up his first singles victory

in the Davis Cup after 3½ hours on the slow clay court.

In the second game, delayed by rain, Sweden's Anders Jarryd defeated Francisco Gonzalez, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4. Sweden leads the series, 2-0.

The winner of the quarterfinal series will face the winner of the Czechoslovakia-France match in the World Group semifinal later this year.

In Brisbane, Australia, John Fitzgerald took two hours to defeat Gianni Ocleppo of Italy, 6-3, 6-1, 4-6, 6-1, in the first singles match there in quarterfinals play. Then Pat Cash, a semifinalist at Wimbledon last week, racked up a four-set win as he slipped past Claudio Panatta, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3.

Australia holds a 2-0 lead. The winner of the series will play the winner of the United States-Argentina quarterfinal in the United States in September.

In Atlanta, John McEnroe was to face Jose Luis Clerc of Argentina in the opening singles match Friday and Jimmy Connors was to meet Martin Jaite in the second.

Pitching Gives Orioles Sweep of White Sox

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BALTIMORE — Storm Davis and Sammy Stewart combined on a four-hitter to give the Baltimore Orioles a 2-1 victory over the Chicago White Sox in the opener of their doubleheader Thursday, and Scott McGregor threw a four-hitter in the nightcap to give Baltimore a 3-0 decision and a sweep.

The Orioles managed 11 hits in the twin bill. Home runs by Wayne



Scott McGregor

Gross and Eddie Murray accounted for their only runs in the first game, and Cal Ripken Jr. drove in two second-game runs with a homer, his 15th, and a triple.

Gross, 11 for 70 in 28 previous games, hit his 11th homer in the second inning of the opener off LaMarr Hoyt (8-9). Murray's game-winning 18th homer came with two outs in the sixth.

Davis (7-4), supported by fine firing plays by Ripken and Gross, had a no-hitter until Rudy Law singled with two outs in the sixth in the opener. McGregor (11-7) was helped by three double plays in the nightcap.

A's 7, Blue Jays 4
In Oakland, California, Dave Kingman drove in three runs and capped a six-run seventh with his 24th homer to power the A's to a 7-4 victory over Toronto. Bill Krueger (6-5) snapped his three-game losing streak.

Twins 4, Tigers 2
In Minneapolis, Gary Gaetti hit an RBI double and Houston Jimenez and Kirby Puckett each singled in runs to highlight a three-run seventh that lifted Minnesota past Detroit, 4-2. It was the Tigers' 23d loss in 45 games after starting the season 35-5. Frank Viola (10-7) was the winner.

Yankees 5, Royals 2
In New York, Don Baylor, Roy Smalley and Don Mattingly singled in runs in the first inning and Phil Niekro notched his 12th victory to lead the Yankees to a 5-2 defeat of Kansas City. Dave Righetti finished for his 11th save. Larry Gura (9-6) took the loss.

Rangers 7, Indians 2
In Arlington, Texas, Charlie Hough (9-7) pitched a four-hitter for his seventh victory in eight starts and Buddy Bell drove in four runs as Texas defeated Cleveland, 7-2. It was the Indians' sixth straight loss. Neal Heaton (5-9) was the loser.

Angels 5, Brewers 2
In Anaheim, California, Mike Witt held Milwaukee to five hits and Rod Carew doubled, singled twice and drove in a run as the Angels defeated Milwaukee, 5-2. In winning his fourth straight, Witt (9-7) allowed only two unearned runs. He struck out five for a total of 106, the most in the American League.

Phillies 5, Astros 3
In Houston, Ozzie Virgil and Tim Lincecum homered and Steve Carlton and Al Holland combined on a five-hitter to pace Philadelphia's 5-3 victory over the Astros. Carlton (7-4) pitched seven innings, allowing three runs and five hits while walking two and striking out four.

(UPI, AP)



Marianne Martin after her victory in the women's tour.



Roberto Visentini of Italy is untangled from his bicycle as Greg Lemoine of the United States goes around him. Visentini dropped out of the tour after his fall Thursday.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
Detroit	5	3	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0
Seattle	0	0	0	0
Tampa Bay	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0
White Sox	0	0	0	0
Yankees	0	0	0	0
AL Totals	0	0	0	0
NATIONAL LEAGUE				
Atlanta	0	0	0	0
Boston	0	0	0	0
California	0	0	0	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles	0	0	0	0
Montreal	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0
San Diego	0	0	0	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0
San Francisco	0	0	0	0
NL Totals	0	0	0	0

Football

USFL Playoffs

EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Atlanta	0	0	0	0
Birmingham	0	0	0	0
Carolina	0	0	0	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0
Dallas	0	0	0	0
Denver	0	0	0	0
Indianapolis	0	0	0	0
Kansas City	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles	0	0	0	0
Memphis	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0
San Francisco	0	0	0	0
Seattle	0	0	0	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0
Tampa Bay	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0
White Sox	0	0	0	0
Yankees	0	0	0	0
AL Totals	0	0	0	0
NATIONAL LEAGUE				
Atlanta	0	0	0	0
Boston	0	0	0	0
California	0	0	0	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles	0	0	0	0
Montreal	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0
San Diego	0	0	0	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0
San Francisco	0	0	0	0
NL Totals	0	0	0	0

Transition

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
Detroit	5	3	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0
Seattle	0	0	0	0
Tampa Bay	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0
White Sox	0	0	0	0
Yankees	0	0	0	0
AL Totals	0	0	0	0
NATIONAL LEAGUE				
Atlanta	0	0	0	0
Boston	0	0	0	0
California	0	0	0	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles	0	0	0	0
Montreal	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0
San Diego	0	0	0	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0
San Francisco	0	0	0	0
NL Totals	0	0	0	0

Football

USFL Playoffs

EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Atlanta	0	0	0	0
Birmingham	0	0	0	0
Carolina	0	0	0	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0
Dallas	0	0	0	0
Denver	0	0	0	0
Indianapolis	0	0	0	0
Kansas City	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles	0	0	0	0
Memphis	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0
San Francisco	0	0	0	0
Seattle	0	0	0	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0
Tampa Bay	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0
White Sox	0	0	0	0
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AL Totals	0	0	0	0
NATIONAL LEAGUE				
Atlanta	0	0	0	0
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Philadelphia	0	0	0	0
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San Diego	0	0	0	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0
San Francisco	0	0	0	0
NL Totals	0	0	0	0

Baseball

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
Detroit	5	3	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0
Seattle	0	0	0	0
Tampa Bay	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0
White Sox	0	0	0	0
Yankees	0	0	0	0
AL Totals	0	0	0	0
NATIONAL LEAGUE				
Atlanta	0	0	0	0
Boston	0	0	0	0
California	0	0	0	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0
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Los Angeles	0	0	0	0
Montreal	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0
San Diego	0	0	0	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0
San Francisco	0	0	0	0
NL Totals	0	0	0	0

Football

USFL Playoffs

Swiss Open

Switzerland
Quarter Finals

Brion Trenchard, U.S. 6-4, Lloyd Bourne, U.S. 6-4, 7-5
John Doonan, U.S. 6-4, 7-5
Steve Frier, U.S. 6-4, 7-5
Gordon Gault, U.S. 6-4, 7-5
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ART BUCHWALD

The Person in the Crate

WASHINGTON — I was getting off the airplane at the San Francisco airport when I saw a wooden crate standing on the tarmac. Several customs officials were staring at it.

"What's going on?" I asked the chief customs inspector.

"We're not sure. We think we can hear a human voice from within."

"It's addressed to the Democratic National Convention, Moscone Hall," I said. "It's probably a stack of 'Fritz For Prez' placards or 'Want Teddy' balloons," I told the man.

"We can't take any chances. It could be something bigger than that. It could be Gary Hart."

"Why would Gary Hart arrive in a crate?"

"He doesn't have much chance for the nomination and he might be trying to do something dramatic to turn the convention around."

"Well, if Gary Hart wants to arrive in a crate, what concern is it of yours?"

"It might not be Gary Hart. It could be Louis Farrakhan or Phyl-

Sotheby's Puts Off Scheduled Sale of Guevara's Diaries

LONDON — Next week's scheduled sale of the diaries of the late Ernesto (Che) Guevara, the Argentine-born Cuban revolutionary, has been indefinitely postponed because of legal action by the Bolivian government. Sotheby's announced Thursday.

A Sotheby's spokesman said the sale was postponed so that the question of ownership could be clarified in court, which could take up to 18 months.

The Bolivian government claims it owns the diaries and that they were stolen. Guevara was executed by the Bolivian army in 1967 after failing to bring about an insurrection there.

lis Schlafly. We don't like people arriving in San Francisco in wooden boxes."

"What are those German Shepherd dogs doing?"

"They're trained to sniff out suspicious crates addressed to the Democratic Convention, just to make sure if they're accredited or not."

"It couldn't be Mrs. Ferraro, could it?"

"No, we've eliminated her, now that Mondale has announced she would be his running mate. There would be no sense in her arriving by box since there would be no element of surprise."

"What made you people pick that particular box?"

"For one thing it wasn't marked 'FRAGILE' or 'THIS SIDE UP,' and it wasn't insured. Then when two people from the Democratic National Committee showed up in a van to claim the crate, they didn't argue when we refused to turn it over, and just drove away. This aroused our suspicions that it was Gary Hart, because now that he is no longer a vice presidential possibility the DNC doesn't care how he shows up at the convention."

"Maybe it's Jesse Jackson?" I suggested.

"We've ruled him out. He'd never arrive by crate without tipping off the media."

"Maybe it's just one of the speakers scheduled to address the convention."

"Yes but why would a speaker arrive in a crate?"

"Perhaps he didn't want to come in the first place, and that was the only way to get him out here."

"We won't know until the court order to open the box arrives."

"Is there any law about shipping someone to the Democratic convention in a crate?"

"Not if he was provided with enough food and water. Otherwise the ASPCA will bring charges."

Someone handed the inspector a court order and he went towards the crate with a hammer and crowbar. He tore open a few boards and talked to the person inside. Finally he nodded his head and hammered back the boards.

"Well," I said, "Who was it?"

"You're not going to believe this, but it was Jimmy Carter."

Uneasy Alliance

Release of the Complete Correspondence

Between Roosevelt and Churchill

Reveals Wartime Strains

By Edwin McDowell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — New insight into serious strains that developed between Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, after they forged a military alliance to defeat the Axis powers, has come to light in the complete correspondence between the two leaders.

The correspondence, which Princeton University Press will publish in early October, reveals tension and even bitterness between the U.S. president and the British prime minister over such matters as independence for India, how to organize elections in Poland and strategy for dealing with the Soviet Union. The picture contrasts sharply at times with Churchill's description, in his memoirs, of an almost uniformly warm relationship.

The nearly 2,000 telegrams, letters and memorandums dating from Sept. 11, 1939, to the day before Roosevelt's death on April 12, 1945, have been gleaned from the Public Record Office in London, the National Archives in Washington and the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library in Hyde Park, New York.

The forthcoming three-volume work, "Churchill & Roosevelt: The Complete Correspondence," edited by Warren F. Kimball, professor of history at the New York College of Business, includes Churchill's own role, 1,161 written messages and telegrams to Roosevelt and FDR's 785 to him over those years.

The correspondence, initiated by Roosevelt eight days after Britain and France declared war on Nazi Germany, and nine days after Churchill returned to the British Cabinet, is notable for the personal touches and wit of the two leaders. But its major importance is in showing the extent of the strains that developed between them.

"Initially, they sought to defend their nations, and Western

civilization, against Germany and Nazism," Kimball writes. "Then, as the outcome of the war became certain, they tried to shape the postwar world."

Churchill, who became prime minister on May 10, 1940, originally referred to himself as the "Former Naval Person" — he was a former first lord of the admiralty, while Roosevelt had been an assistant secretary of the Navy and to the president as "My dear Franklin."

Roosevelt in 1942 telegraphed Churchill: "It is great fun to be in the same decade with you," and referred to him as "Former Naval Person" or "My dear Winston." By the end, however, they were addressing one another as "the President" and "the Prime Minister."

"Everything else written about that relationship left out important details, because not all the information was available until now," said Forrest Pogue, director of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Institute for Historical Research at the National Museum of American History in Washington.

Churchill's postwar memoirs, "The Second World War," describe the relationship in warm terms. The prime minister even wrote to President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1957 to assure him that he had taken pains that the sixth and final volume, "Triumph and Tragedy," contained nothing to "impair the sympathy and understanding which exist between our two countries."

According to George C. Hering, a professor of history at the University of Kentucky, however, "Those memoirs gave a skewed impression of how Churchill and Roosevelt worked together, of what was important and what wasn't, and they gave a skewed portrait of Churchill's own role."

Martin Gilbert, the Oxford scholar and official Churchill biographer, said: "Churchill's memoirs were not just recollections but also a political statement. He thought it more impor-



Roosevelt and Churchill in Quebec in 1944.

tant to build a relationship than to speak the truth."

The two leaders met nine times, not without friction. Churchill was vexed by Roosevelt's threat to cut off lend-lease aid unless Britain agreed to an acceptable civil aviation treaty to be put into effect after the war.

That dispute arose from the American demand that civil airlines compete for postwar traffic in a free market, while the British, hoping to retain their share of the market, advocated pooling arrangements that would guarantee commercial carriers a portion of the business.

In a cable dated Nov. 24, 1944, the president said, "We are doing our best to meet your lend-lease needs. We will face Congress on that subject in a few weeks and it will not be in a generous mood if it and the people feel that the United Kingdom has not agreed to a generally beneficial air agreement."

"They will wonder about the chances of our two countries, let alone any other, working together to keep the peace if we cannot even get together on an aviation agreement."

Roosevelt also irritated Churchill by trying to prod him into promising independence for India during the war rather than after. "American public opinion cannot understand why, if the British

government is willing to permit the component parts of India to secede from the British Empire after the war, it is not willing to permit them to enjoy what is tantamount to self-government during the war," he wrote Churchill on April 11, 1942.

The following day a draft response for Churchill was prepared in Britain, subject to Churchill's approval, saying, "I cannot feel that the common cause would be benefited by emphasizing the serious differences which would emerge between our two countries if it were known that against our own convictions we were conforming to a matter which is opinion in a matter which is vital to our successful conduct of the war in the East."

That draft was never sent and the final version of the cable was toned down. But it maintained that independence for India should not be discussed during the war.

Churchill thought better of another message originally intended for the president — a harsh, bitter letter he drafted himself — opposing the proposed invasion of southern France instead of using Allied forces in Italy and the Aegean.

"I think I have the right to some consideration from you, my friend, at a time when our joint

ventures have dazzled the world with success," he wrote on June 30, 1944.

The redrafted letter, sent a day later, was couched in language considerably more conciliatory. "However we may differ on the conduct of the war," it said, "my personal gratitude to you for your kindness to me and for all you have done for the cause of freedom will never be diminished."

The two men also differed over Roosevelt's desire to oust the British-sponsored king of Greece and hold free elections.

But perhaps the major irritant was Roosevelt's tendency to treat the British as a junior partner. One example was his proposal for a private meeting with Stalin, in the belief that the Soviet leader would be more frank in discussing the Balkans, Finland and Poland without Churchill around.

"Roosevelt never held his private talks with Stalin, but the tone of the documents makes it clear that by late 1943 things were different between Churchill and Roosevelt," Kimball writes. "Churchill, and Great Britain, took the role of junior partner in the Anglo-American alliance."

Kimball said in a telephone interview that while the correspondence shows that Churchill recognized the beginnings of the Cold War earlier than Roosevelt did, "his bragging about how he saw it coming during World War II is just not true."

By contrast, the correspondence reveals that Roosevelt was less concerned about postwar Russia than about postwar France and the reconstitution of the Polish government.

Both men, for example, were annoyed by what they regarded as the laughlines of Charles de Gaulle, the leader of the Free French, about whom Roosevelt, in commenting on the 1943 Casablanca Conference — said, "The day he arrived, he thought he was Joan of Arc and the following day he insisted that he was Georges Clemenceau." Moreover, Roosevelt thought that postwar France would be convulsed by political chaos and virtually ungovernable as a result.

For all their differences, the United States and Britain remained remarkably close allies. "But stripped of romanticized myth," Kimball writes, "that relationship was made of mutual self-interest, the same stuff as other alliances."

PEOPLE

5 Argentine Adventurers Cross Atlantic on Raft

Five Argentine explorers, led by Alfredo Barragán, 35, arrived in Venezuela Thursday after a 52-day crossing of the Atlantic on a primitive raft aimed at showing that Africans could have beaten Christopher Columbus to the Western Hemisphere. They left Tenerife in the Canary Islands on May 22, aboard their 15-meter (48-foot) raft, Atlantis, built to an Inca design from nine balsa wood trunks and steered with six adjustable boards instead of a rudder. ... Princess Anne unveiled a plaque Friday honoring the first English colony in America. The market commemorated the 400th anniversary of Sir Walter Raleigh's colonies tells the story: "From Plymouth, England, on 27 April 1584, Walter Raleigh sent Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlowe to North America to explore and prepare for English colonization. On 13 July they claimed land in the name of Queen Elizabeth I. Called Virginia in her honor, this area is now known as North Carolina. In 1585, a colony under Gov. Ralph Lane settled here on Roanoke Island, remaining a year. In 1587, a second colony under Gov. John White established the 'lost colony' of Raleigh at the same site. This settlement, known as Raleigh's 'lost colony,' disappeared between 1587 and 1590."

A team of U.S. bridge players in Washington headed by Supreme Court Justice John Paul Stevens was beaten by a visiting team consisting of British members of Parliament. In a full day and night of hand-to-hand combat, the British won most of the hands. But a sponsor of the charity event, had agreed to fly the losers to the homeland of the winners for a rematch.

Ruby Dhalla, 10, a Canadian schoolgirl from Winnipeg who corresponded with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi about the violence in Punjab state, postponed a trip to India Thursday after she was hit by a car. Dhalla, who was grazed after she swung Tanweer Anwar, 5, out of the path of the vehicle, needed three stitches to her head and sustained several bruises. "She saved the boy's life but hurt herself quite a bit," said her uncle, Paul Singh. Dhalla, a fourth grade student, said she hoped to visit India next year.

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